

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4859. 號一月二年九十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879. 日一十月正年卯己 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 100 & 104, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSSY, 18, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORON, Melbourne, and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HENRI & Co., Shanghai, LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALLER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
Reserve Fund, 1,200,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
R. R. BELLIOU, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.  
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

#### MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWE CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.  
" 6 " " 4 " " "  
" 12 " " 5 " " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.

RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

### Banks.

#### THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

#### THE CITY BANK.

#### THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

### On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna.

Brazil and Barcelona NUTS.

LETT'S DIARIES for 1879.

Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS.

American PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES.

COAL SCUTTLES, new designs.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

COCOA MATTING.

TAPESTRY-CARPET.

DOOR MATS.

California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.

WHITNEY BLANKETS.

REP and other TABLE COVERS, Fancy Patterns.

TABLE LINEN. Fine TURKISH TOWELS.

LINEN SHEETING. PILLOW LINEN.

GREEN and MARONE REP.

FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.

FANCY FLANNEL for Gents' Suits.

NAVY BLUE SERGE.

CLOTH TROUSER LENGTHS, Assorted Patterns.

ALBUMS, in great variety.

CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS.

CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.

VEYRON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES.

COFFEE ROASTERS. TREMBLING CALL BELLS.

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.

DESSERT, DINNER and BREAKFAST SERVICES.

TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description.

FOLDING CHAIRS.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES.

KELLY'S FAMOUS CUT TOBACCOS.

HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every Description.

CLARET in Casks. MALT. HOPS.

CAUSTIC SODA, CANADIAN POTASH.

CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORIDE OF LIME, &c., &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

## FOR SALE.

A NEW COTTAGE GRAND PIANO,

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, January 20, 1879. fe5

## S A M U E L S T U L T Z,

HAS JUST RECEIVED PER "CYPRINES,"

AND

HAS FOR SALE—

NEW PATTERNS in CARPETS.

WINDOW CURTAINS of all kinds.

TABLE CLOTHS & TABLE NAPKINS.

HATS in every STYLE.

DRESS BOOTS, and SHOES.

88 and 90, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, December 11, 1878. fe13

## Volume Seventh of the

"CHINA REVIEW."

## Now Ready.

No. 8.—Vol. VII.

—OF THE—

CHINA REVIEW

CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites.

Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.

Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.

Crises of the "Ta-Tsing" Dynasty.

A Critical Disquisition of Wang Ch'ung.

The Ballads of the Shikang.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Tonic and Vocal Modification in the Foochow Dialect.

Legislation and Law in Ancient China.

A Fable for "Fan-kwai."

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

Taxes on Industries in Canton.

A Bit of Folk-lore about Candies, Lamps and Fire.

Legends on Chinese Porcelain.

Tame Birds.

To make a Tul (Antithesis).

"Respect This."

The Army of Kwangtung.

Gutta Serica in China.

Chinese Dialects.

"Confucius Losing a Horse in the Desert."

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, January 21, 1879.

## For Sale.

### EX LATE ARRIVALS.

WOOLLEN SOCKS, DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS.

LETT'S DIARIES. LETT'S DIARIES.

HIDING WHIPS, BRIDLES and PONY HARNESS.

RUG STRAPS, YORK HAMS, CHIT BOOKS.

HORSE CLIPPERS, FILTERS, SILBER LAMPS.

French and English BOOTS and SHOES.

The New Patent LIFE VESTS.

PONY HARNESS, CHUBB'S FIREPROOF SAFES.

SALAMANDERS for Heating Baths.

WORKS OF REFERENCE, California APPLES.

HAIR BRUSHES, BILLIARD CLOTHS.

COPYING PRESSES, CHRISTY'S HATS.

SCARFS, COLLARS, KID GLOVES.

FOOD WARMERS, CIGARETTES.

CRICKET BATS, BALLS, GLOVES, &c.

Partaga's HAVANA CIGARS.

BATH TOWELS, PAINT BOXES.

DAMASK for Table Cloths, STATIONERY.

PATENT WATER CLOSETS, POCKET BOOKS.

DOG COLLARS and CHAINS, TENNIS BALLS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, VALISES.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING BAGS, Fitted.

AIR CUSHIONS, BILLIARD BALLS.

SHORT SNIDERS with SWORD BAYONETS.

BASS'S ALE.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by FOSTER.

Bass in Hhds, SACCOONE'S SHEERIES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 9, 1879.

## Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK in the Afternoon of MONDAY, the 24th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th February, both days inclusive.

By Order,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 24, 1879. fe24

## HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE above SOCIETY'S ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, &c., will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 12th and 13th of February, 1879.

W. M. B. ARTHUR,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 23, 1879. fe13

## CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG.

AVIS.

IL sera procédé le MARDI, 11 Février, 1879, à deux heures et demie de l'après-midi, à la Chancellerie du Consulat de France à Hongkong, à l'adjudication de la fourniture:—

1. Des VIVRES DE JOURNALIER ET DE CAMPAGNE.

2. Du MATÉRIEL.

3. Du CHARBON DE TERRE.

Destinés à assurer à Hongkong le ravitaillement des Navires composant la Division navale des mers de Chine et du Japon.

Les Cahiers des conditions de ces fournitures sont déposés à la Chancellerie du Consulat où les négociants désireux de participer à l'adjudication pourront en prendre connaissance.

Les offres de ces négociants, présentées sous forme de soumission ou d'engagement, devront comprendre toutes les matières et denrées indiquées au Cahier des charges, et mentionner les prix auxquels ils consentiront à fournir chacune de ces matières et denrées.

Hongkong, le 29 Janvier, 1879.

Le Consul de France.

I. FLICHOX.

## CONSULATE OF FRANCE, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, the 11th February, 1879, at Half-past 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Consulate of France, Tenders will be received and decided for the Supply of:—

1st.—PROVISIONS,

2nd.—STORES AND MATERIALS,

3rd.—COAL.

Intended for the Re-equipping and Furnishing of the Vessels composing the naval Division of the French Fleet in China and Japan.

The conditions under which the Tenders will be received, and the particulars of the Articles to be supplied, are deposited at the French Consulate, where parties desiring to Tender can inspect them.

The Tenders, which are to be presented accompanied with a signed form of engagement, should comprise all the Provisions and Materials mentioned in the particulars referred to above, and include the prices at which the contractor will undertake to supply each description of Provisions and Materials.

Hongkong, January 20th, 1879.

I. FLICHOX,

Consul for France.

## Intimations.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Tenth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1878, and the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 30, 1879. fe26

## THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th day of February next, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 30, 1879. fe26

## PLEASE NOTICE.

MR. H. SCHÜREN begs to advertise

that he will leave this Colony for

Europe on or about the 8th of March next,

and that therefore no Photos. can be taken

by him after the 28th of February.

Hongkong, January 13, 1879. fe13

## DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS has Returned and is

Now Ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS

at No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

## LOST.

ABOUT the 27th or 28th Dec., an Eng.

lish White Poodle DOG, Female.

Answer to the name of "BEAUTY."

A Liberal Reward will be given for its return

to 3rd door above Gage Street, on Peel

Street, Miss Gordon.

Hongkong, January 21, 1879.

## NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER,

Dr. EASTLAKE will receive his

PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS,

No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the

MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

## NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY,

IN LIQUIDATION.

A SEVENTH RETURN OF CAPITAL

at the Rate of TWO TALLS per

SHARE will be made to Shareholders of

Record on the 8th January. Payable at

the Office of the Liquidators, on WED-

NESDAY, the 15th January.

Warrants will then be delivered by the

Undersigned to Shareholders, or their

lawful representatives, on presentation of

Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company



## Mails.

### Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

THE S.S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1879, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 5th February. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS. For further information as to Freight on Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent. Hongkong, January 31, 1879. fe6

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOIS POSTE FRANCAIS. STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES. ALSO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS. ON SATURDAY, the 8th February, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S.S. *TIGRE* will leave Canton for Hongkong, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places. Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe. Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 7th February, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office. L. HENNEQUIN, Acting Agent. Hongkong, January 27, 1879. fe8

U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO. THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 22nd February, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers. On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION. Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 21st February. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central. RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 28, 1879. fe22

THE CHINESE MAIL. TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail. TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters; and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weekly insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 percent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made. Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each. Hongkong, February 23, 1879.

NOTICE. THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF JOHN GRANT SMITH and WILLIAM DOLAN in our Firm CEASED on the 31st day of December, 1878. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. Dated this 31st day of December, 1878. fe4

NOTICE. THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last. Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date. RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jyl

NOTICE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co. MR. J. J. HOWARD is hereby authorized to SIGN BILLS OF LADING by the Company's Steamers. RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 2, 1879. fe2

NOTICE. THE BUSINESS hitherto Conducted by us at this Port, CANTON and SHANGHAI will be CONTINUED from this Date under the Style and Title of VOGEL & Co. VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1879. fe2

NOTICE. I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port and at CANTON as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm or Style of PUSTAU & Co. T. I. E. von PUSTAU. Hongkong, January 1, 1879. fe2

NOTICE. THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr. OTTO BENCKE in our Firm CEASED on 31st December, 1878. CARLOWITZ & Co. Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai, January 1, 1879. fe2

NOTICE. I Have This Day RESUMED my BUSINESS as MARINE SURVEYOR at this Port. R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Insurance Offices and Lloyd's Register of Shipping. Club Chambers, Hongkong, December 21, 1878. fe2

NOTICE. I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR. THOS. ARNOLD. 16, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, January 1, 1879. fe2

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

### NOTICE.

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### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as a COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c., at No. 2, Queen's Road, under the Style of "J. G. SMITH & Co." J. GRANT SMITH. Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

### NOTICE.

MR. EZEKIEL ABRAHAM SOLOMON has been admitted a Partner in our Firm at this Port and in China, from 1st January, 1879. E. D. SASSOON & Co. Hongkong, January 24, 1879. fe24

### NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT BERNHARD has This Day CEASED to be a Partner in our Business. HEINEMANN & Co., Ship Brokers. Hongkong, January 17, 1879. fe17

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him. CHUN AYIN. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

### NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper. KONG CHIM, Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail, Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

### FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Gordon Castle*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk into the Godowns of Messrs BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, whence delivery may be obtained. Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m., To-morrow. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 4th Proximo will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 28, 1879. fe4

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARQUE *ABBEY COWPER*, FROM ANTWERP. The above-named Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. MEYER & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 23, 1879. fe5

### NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. S. S. *YANGTSE*. Consignees of Cargo per S. S. *Yangtze*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 31st instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected. L. HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent. Hongkong, January 24, 1879.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr. OTTO BENCKE in our Firm CEASED on 31st December, 1878. CARLOWITZ & Co. Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai, January 1, 1879. fe2

### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day RESUMED my BUSINESS as MARINE SURVEYOR at this Port. R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Insurance Offices and Lloyd's Register of Shipping. Club Chambers, Hongkong, December 21, 1878. fe2

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### NOTICE.

MR. EZEKIEL ABRAHAM SOLOMON has been admitted a Partner in our Firm at this Port and in China, from 1st January, 1879. E. D. SASSOON & Co. Hongkong, January 24, 1879. fe24

### NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT BERNHARD has This Day CEASED to be a Partner in our Business. HEINEMANN & Co., Ship Brokers. Hongkong, January 17, 1879. fe17

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him. CHUN AYIN. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

### NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper. KONG CHIM, Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail, Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

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## INSURANCES.

### QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium. NORTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

### BERLIN COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BERLIN.

Guarantee Funds of the Company's Reinsurers, M. 100,000,000 Shareholders' Capital, " 6,000,000 Premiums and Interests for 1877, " 5,187,643 Reserves, " 1,666,122 Makes a Grand Total of... M. 112,823,763 Capital Insured end of 1877, M. 1,924,567,681

### THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS GENERAL for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks at Current Rates. GROSSMANN & Co., Agents General. Hongkong, January 1879. fe18

### THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

THE AGENCY of the above Company at this Port and at Foochow has This Day been Transferred to the Undersigned, who are prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies at Current Rates. BIRLEY & Co. Hongkong, January 11, 1879. fe11

### THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG. AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang. Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports. NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES. JAS. B. COUGHRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

### THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720. THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:— Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia. Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed. Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

### MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824. Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £—100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 " Annual Income £ 250,000 " THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

### NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament. ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL £2,000,000. THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent. GILMAN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates. MELOERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## For Sale.

### NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen. Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai. Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

### WASHING BOOKS.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each. CHINA MAIL Office.

### Intimations.

MOORE & Co., "VARIETY STORE," NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS. No. 42, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

### THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA;

BY N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:— Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore—*Times*. A very important addition to Folklore literature—*Athenaeum*. The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology—*Fall Mail Budget*. A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's valuable volumes—*Graphic*. A very amusing and very instructive book—*Spectator*. Adds useful testimony to curious information—*London News*. Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher—*British Quarterly Review*. We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions—*John Bull*. A work which merits attention as being to a large extent *sui generis*—*Globe*. An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant—*Natal and Military Gazette*. Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white—*London Quarterly Review*. We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject—*Printing Times*. Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions—*London and China Express*. Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology—*(Shanghai) Celestial Empire*. Dr. Denny has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people—*North China Herald*. An amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale—*Hongkong Daily Press*. The book is one for the general reader: thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end—*China Mail*. A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume—*Shanghai Courier*. Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter—*Japan Mail*. Pleasantly written and instructive—*Straits Times*. We trust the author will continue his interesting researches. He has produced a very interesting and valuable volume even if he has not established his theory—*New York Nation*. Representative of the interest and importance of the study of folklore—*London Tatler*. We may thank Mr. Denny for treating the subject with broad ideas and from a high plane—*New York Evening Post*. Dr. Denny appears to have done his work with great thoroughness—*Australasian*. Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des matériaux importants—*La République française* (Paris). Il volume del signor Denny è di quelli che non si leggono, ma si divano—*Revista di Roma*. India; enable to the student of the very instructive subject of Folklore—*Dublin University Magazine*. For Sale by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879. [wl11ap79]

### SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point. Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

### NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL. FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of 28 WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$2 per annum. The charges for advertisements are not assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisements. The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia. (China Mail Office.)

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## Intimations.

## CROSSE &amp; BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
FARMHOUSE BLOTTES,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

## CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

## REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,  
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON,  
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,  
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE  
CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ship's Cabins, &c.; also  
CHANDLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Camellia,  
CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.  
CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, &c., &c.  
ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS,  
LANTERNS, and all Messes and HOTEL requisites.

\* All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Office,  
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.  
PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will keep the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure skin, deep and superficial ulcers.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

\* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20ap78 1w 1f

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

## OAKLEY'S

## WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE, CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BURY LEATHER, KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES, CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 30, 50, 100, AND 250.

## OAKLEY'S

## SILVERSMITH'S SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL).  
For CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, BRASS, PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 50, 100, 250, 500, AND 1000.

## OAKLEY'S

## WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 600, 800, 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 8000, 10000, 15000, 20000, 25000, 30000, 40000, 50000, 60000, 80000, 100000, 150000, 200000, 250000, 300000, 400000, 500000, 600000, 800000, 1000000, 1500000, 2000000, 2500000, 3000000, 4000000, 5000000, 6000000, 8000000, 10000000, 15000000, 20000000, 25000000, 30000000, 40000000, 50000000, 60000000, 80000000, 100000000, 150000000, 200000000, 250000000, 300000000, 400000000, 500000000, 600000000, 800000000, 1000000000, 1500000000, 2000000000, 2500000000, 3000000000, 4000000000, 5000000000, 6000000000, 8000000000, 10000000000, 15000000000, 20000000000, 25000000000, 30000000000, 40000000000, 50000000000, 60000000000, 80000000000, 100000000000, 150000000000, 200000000000, 250000000000, 300000000000, 400000000000, 500000000000, 600000000000, 800000000000, 1000000000000, 1500000000000, 2000000000000, 2500000000000, 3000000000000, 4000000000000, 5000000000000, 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## Intimations.

**HUTCHINGS**  
begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply  
**BEEF, MUTTON, &c.**  
from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.  
"Shor"—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.  
Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

**FONTEAUX**, British ship, Capt. Geo. B. Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
**FANNY**, French barque, Captain E. M. Gouy.—Landstein & Co.  
**PRINCE ARTHUR**, British barque, Capt. R. Wills.—Chinese.  
**PACIFIC**, German steamer, Capt. Hermann.—Siemssen & Co.  
**PILGRIM**, American ship, Capt. Fowler.—Russell & Co.

**ALFREDO**, Italian barque, Captain S. Pittaluga.—Borneo Co., Limited.

**HARON ADERSTEIN**, Norwegian steamer, Captain O. O. Berge.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

**BREITHOVEN**, German barque, Capt. R. Haje.—Melchers & Co.

**S. B. ALLEN**, American barque, Captain L. Taylor.—Meyer & Co.

**CHANNEL QUEEN**, British ship, Captain Le Lachour.—E. Schellhaas & Co.

**THINGVALLA**, Danish steamer, Captain Molsen.—Meyer & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Capt. CULLEN, will be despatched for the above Port at 4 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 4th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, February 1, 1879. fe4

**FOR SINGAPORE, PORT DARWIN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.**  
(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BRISBANE," Captain KEDDLE, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.**  
Hongkong, February 1, 1879.

## NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
**PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.**

The Company's Steamship "VOLGA," Commandant ROLAND, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

**L. HENNEQUIN,**  
Acty. Agent.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1879.

## NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
**PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.**

The Company's Steamship "AFRICA," Commandant HERNANDEZ, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

**L. HENNEQUIN,**  
Acty. Agent.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1879.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

**L. HENNEQUIN,**  
Acty. Agent.

Ex "Iraquady,"  
G (in diamond) No. 1/3, Messrs Gilman & Co., 3 cases Granite, from London.

Ex "Yangtze,"  
A H H J (in cross) M I O (underneath) No. 4041, Messrs Aldridge Salaman & Co., 1 case Alpaca, from London.

H B (in diamond) No. 213/16, Messrs Rose & Co., 8 cases Hosiery, &c., from London.

P F E Order, 6 cases Wine, from Saigon.

D F Order, 20 cases Vermouth, from Saigon.

D F Order, 1 case Arms, from Saigon.

Hongkong, February 1, 1879.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP THINGVALLA, FROM YOKOHAMA, HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

**MEYER & Co.**  
Hongkong, February 1, 1879. fe5

## To-day's Advertisements.

## TAKASHIMA COAL.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Deliver the above COAL, ex Godown, in quantities to suit Purchasers.

**LINSTEAD & Co.**

Hongkong, February 1, 1879. mal

## NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the JURY LIST for 1879, is posted at the Supreme Court House for inspection. Notices of any inaccuracies, Omissions, Objections, &c., must be given to the Registrar, on or before SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, A.D. 1879, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

It is further notified that no person whose name is on the List as a Juror, will be excused from service on the ground of any exemption to which he may be entitled, or on the ground of any want of qualification, unless such exemption shall have been claimed and established, or such want of qualification duly proved, at or before the time above specified.

**C. B. PLUNKET,**  
Registrar.

Hongkong, February 1, 1879. fe12

## NOTICE.

MRS. J. F. ROSE begs to intimate to the Ladies of HONGKONG, CANTON and the Coast Ports that on the 1st MARCH she will OPEN a DRESS-MAKING and DRESS-MAKING Business in the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSE & Co., next door to the Hongkong Hotel, Queen's Road.

All communications to be addressed to Mrs. J. F. ROSE, as the Business will be conducted on her sole account.

Hongkong, February 1, 1879. mal



**STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED. TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON; VIA BOMBAY,**

ALSO  
**BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.**

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship MALWA, Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 15th February, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Calcutta.

For further Particulars, apply to  
**A. MÖLVER, Superintendent.**  
Hongkong, February 1, 1879. fe15

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 1, Ocean, British steamer, 971, R. Edmondson, Sydney Dec. 17, via Cooktown, Brisbane, and Thursday Island, Coal.—Geo. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Feb. 1, Thingvalla, Danish steamer, 1677, Molsen, Nagasaki Jan. 28, Coal.—LINSTEAD & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 1, Gordon Castle, for Shanghai.  
1, Charite, for Tientsin.  
1, Bellona, for Bangkok.  
1, Condor, for Hamburg.  
1, Fuyew, for Canton.  
1, Pekin, for Europe, &c.

## CLEARED.

Parasols, for Tientsin.  
Easton, for Tientsin.  
Nestor, for Shanghai.  
Kwangtung, for Coast Ports.  
Atalanta, for Holbow.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Ocean, from Australian Ports, 100 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Pekin, from Hongkong, for Southampton, The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Phillippo, Messrs R. O. Callaway, Angier, T. W. Dugleby, and Hall; for Singapore, Mr. L. Evans, Col. Dickins and native servant, Mr. G. Lethbridge and native servant, and Wan Chung Hio and servant; for Brindisi, Mr. and Mrs. Fairhurst; for Venice, Mr. M. Brown, Jr.; for Galle, Mr. E. A. Reeves; From Shanghai, for Venice, Dr. J. N. Focke, Mrs. Focke, infant and servant; From Yokohama, for Southampton, Mr. W. B. Wright, child and servant, Mrs. Griffin, infant and 2 children and servant. Per Gordon Castle, for Shanghai, 1 Chinese deck.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Danish steamer Thingvalla reports: Strong monsoon and dirty weather.

The British steamer Ocean reports: Left Sydney 17th Dec., calling at Brisbane, Cooktown and Thursday Island, and on entering the harbour, struck on the Gibraltar Rock, remained 9 hours, then backed off and filled in a few minutes, compelling us to beach the ship. After sixteen days succeeded in floating the ship and proceeded on the voyage; fourteen days from Thursday Island; experienced dull dirty weather and head winds all through the passage.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

## MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—  
Per Nestor, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 4th inst.

For SAIGON.—  
Per Quinta, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 4th inst.

For MANILA.—  
Per Esmeralda, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 4th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—  
Per Lorne, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 6th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—  
The United States Mail Packet Oceanic, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th February, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.  
2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.  
Hongkong, January 31, 1878. fe6

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet Tigre will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th February, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Birmah, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet City of Peking will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd February, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.  
2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.  
Hongkong, January 28, 1879. fe22

## HOURS OF CLOSING

## THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—  
5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—  
7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

## Quotations.

HONGKONG, February 1, 1879.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$555

" Old Patna, cash, —

" New Benares, cash, 625

" Old Benares, cash, —

" New Malwa, cash, 800

" Old Malwa, cash, 805

" Allowance Tael, 12

" Allowance Tael, —

## Exchange.

Bank, Telegraphic, ... 3/5

" 30 days' sight, ... 3/6

" 6 months' sight, ... 3/7

Credit, ... 3/7

Documentary, 6 months' sight, 3/7

India, demand rupees, ... 220

" Telegraphic, ... 219

Shanghai, demand, ... 72

" 80 days, ... 78

Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... 109

Sycee, ... 109

Mexicans, ... 2 1/2

Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine, ... 27.60

English Sovereigns, ... 5.42

Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.42

## Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 54 p.m.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,000

China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,500

Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 725

Chinese Insurance Co., \$800

North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,300

H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$800

China Fire Ins. Co., \$185

H.K. & W. Dock Co., par.

H.K. & W. S.-boat Co., par.

Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 17

China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 102

Hongkong Gas Co., \$83

Hongkong Hotel Co., \$66

China Sugar Refining Co., \$148

Chinese Imperial Loan, \$100

Do, of 1877, \$108/10.

## Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, February 1, 1879.

BAROMETER—9 a.m. ... 30.886

Do, 1 p.m. ... 30.812

Do, 4 p.m. ... —

Thermometer—9 a.m. ... 86

Do, 1 p.m. ... 83

Do, 4 p.m. ... —

Do, (Wet bulb) 9 a.m. ... 82

Do, Do, 1 p.m. ... 84

Do, Do, 4 p.m. ... —

Do, Maximum ... 88

Do, Minimum ... 84

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Shipping.

Daylight.—Kwangtung leaves for Coast Ports.

Daylight.—Atalanta leaves for Holbow.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—

**S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.**—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11, Evening 4. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

**Military Service.**—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

**UNION CHURCH.**—Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

**ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.**—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 8 p.m., every Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

**ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.**—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Fuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

**BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.**—Service in the German language, by Pastor F. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

**ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.**—Divine Service on every Thursday at 5.30 p.m.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Boarding Lodge.

## Miscellaneous.

Register of Shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, closed from this date to 15th February, inclusive.

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, February 4:—  
4 p.m.—Esmeralda leaves for Manila. Goods per Gordon Castle undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, February 6:—  
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, February 8:—  
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

TUESDAY, February 11:—  
Transfer Books of The China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, closed from this date to 24th February, inclusive.

WEDNESDAY, February 12:—  
Transfer Books of The H. K. Fire Insurance Co., Limited, closed from this date to 26th February, inclusive.

THURSDAY, February 13:—  
9 p.m.—Opera by the H. K. Choral Society at the City Hall.

SATURDAY, February 16:—  
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at the City Hall.

SATURDAY, February 22:—  
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MONDAY, February 24:—  
2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at No. 39, Queen's Road.

WEDNESDAY, February 26:—  
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at No. 7, Queen's Road.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

**A. S. WATSON & Co.,**  
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS

OF  
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, Nursery Requi-

sites, Toilet Requisites, ENGLISH,

AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

**MANUFACTURERS**

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,

Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla

Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and

continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced

at 7.45 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1879.

By the departure of Mr. Phillippo, by today's mail, Mr. Russell becomes acting Attorney General, and Mr. Francis goes back to his temporary post on the magisterial bench. However much confidence the community felt in the worthy official who has just left, and it was not small, no one will begrudge the like



## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Services at Union Church to-morrow will be conducted by the Rev. J. C. Edge.

His Excellency Major-General Donovan paid a visit to the French Admiral to-day, and received the usual salute.

A CRICKET match was played to-day between the Military and the Club, when the Band of the 74th performed on the Ground.

We would draw attention to a free entertainment to be given at the God Temple. Here this evening commencing at 7 past 7 o'clock. The programme is a good one.

We notice that a rather difficult piece of work, viz., the transplanting of two large trees, has been carried out to-day from the road near St. Joseph's Church to the foot of the new road by St. Paul's College.

It may save much disappointment if residents who can claim exemption from service as jurors, will do so before the 15th inst. Those whose names are on the list and who ought to be exempt, must give notice before that time, otherwise they will have to serve throughout the year.

As will be seen by the advertisement, the performance of "H. M. S. Pinafore" by the Choral Society has been postponed until Thursday, the 18th. Owing to the numerous engagements which crowd into this gay month of our gay season, it has been somewhat difficult to fix upon a suitable date. It is hoped, however, that the 18th will be convenient alike for the Amateurs and the public.

The Hon. George Phillip, Attorney General, left this to-day for the P. & O. S. S. *Pekin* on leave of absence. During his short stay here he has won many friends, and gained the confidence of the community. His departure, as our readers would observe, was alluded to yesterday by the Chief Justice in the Supreme Court, who expressed his regret for the cause. A large number of friends went on board to wish Mr. Phillip *bon voyage*, and we can only join in the general wish to see him return in better health on an early day.

The Schedule of the Horticultural Society's Flower Show, to be held on the 12th and 13th inst., has been issued. From it we observe that for the Special Prizes to which we previously referred Government Gardeners will be allowed to compete. They are as follow:—

- 6 Flowering and Fine Foliage Plants,
  - 6 Ferns,
  - 1 Specimen Fine Foliage Plant,
  - 1 doz. different kinds Vegetables,
  - 50 pods. Peas.
- Salads, 6 kinds at least, (Celery and Beetroot excluded).

We notice that the matcheds are now in course of erection in the Public Gardens. The names of the Committee are:—

Hon. T. C. Hayler, President; J. M. Armstrong, Esq.; C. P. Chater, Esq.; J. I. Dickie, Esq.; W. K. Holmes, Esq.; C. G. Ford, Esq.; W. K. Hughes, Esq.; A. G. Romano, Esq.; E. A. Sharp, Esq.; J. M. A. de Silva, Esq.; A. E. Vacher, Esq.; W. M. E. Arthur, Esq., Honorary Treasurer and Secretary.

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 4th Sunday after Epiphany, 2nd February 1879:—

Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion, at 11.—Reader, The Bishop of Victoria; Preacher, T. C. Hayler, Chaplain; First Lesson, Exodus, XIII. to verse 17; Second Lesson, Matthew, XVIII. 21, to XIX. 3; Venite No. 4 Monks; Psalm, No. 16 and 18 Monks; Te Deum, No. 26 and 20 Monks; Benedictus, No. 128 Monks; Hymn, No. 78, "As with gladness men of old," Kyrie, C. Sangster; Hymn, "The King of love, my shepherd is," No. 107.

Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Hagai, II. to verse 10; Second Lesson, Acts, XX. to verse 17; Psalm, No. 20 Monks; Magnificat, No. 76 Monks; Nunc Dimittis, No. 9 Monks; First Hymn, "The heavenly child in stature grown," No. 78; Second Hymn, "Saviour again to thy dear name we raise," No. 31.

We (Rangoon Gazette) hear the Chinese traders at Myingyan and some other places in Upper Burma have petitioned the King regarding the difficulties placed in their way in purchasing cotton, although there is plenty of it in the hands of Burmese cultivators who are anxious to sell. The reason stated for not allowing the sale by the Burmese head men is that the late King gave cotton as a monopoly to a native of India resident in Mandalay, and he is therefore the only person recognized as able to buy or sell that produce. This gross infringement of the treaty will be put a stop to by the Burmese Government as it is likely seriously to effect many British traders who have made advances for cotton along the banks of the river.

## Canton.

Jan. 31, 1879.

Ch'ing Fu, whose appointment to the post of Acting Treasurer of the province of Kwangtung was noticed two or three days ago, was formerly Judge of the same province. He was promoted to the office of Treasurer of the province of Honan in December last. To judge by the universal demand for his services, he must be an officer of no ordinary ability.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Greagh, Esq.)

Feb. 1, 1879.

## ALL ABOUT A DUST-PAN.

Edward William Lavender, a seaman residing at the Sailor's Home, was charged with assaulting one U-Aking, a watchman at the Home. It would appear from the evidence of Mr. Schuster, the Steward of the Home, that the complainant had been employed at the Home about 10 years, and the defendant had resided there about seven weeks. Yesterday, at about 5 p.m., the complainant remonstrated with the defendant for breaking a dust-pan. The defendant thereupon struck the complainant and cut his lip. The defence set up was to the effect that the complainant had wrongfully accused the defendant with breaking the dust-pan and further had struck him with a stick. Mr. Schuster gave the complainant a good character and the defendant, he said, although a sober man, was very mischievous.

## DRUNKENNESS.

Bernard Rankin, seaman Brit. ship *Abney Cooper*, was charged with being drunk and refusing to pay chair-hire. He was fined \$1 and further ordered to pay 30 cents amends.

## BEARING THE LION AT THE CENTRAL.

Surattan Singh (P. C. 607) was charged on remand with stealing a silver watch and a gold chain, the property of Captain Deane, Superintendent of Police. Mr. Caldwell, from Mr. Deane's office, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the defendant, and brought evidence to prove that the defendant was in possession of the watch and chain in a lawful manner, viz., from the watchman. The case was finally remanded till 10 a.m. of Wednesday, the 6th. Defendant being admitted to bail.

## ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Edward Purse (P. C. 52) was charged with assaulting Mr. Andrew Wolters, the proprietor of the "British Inn Tavern." No evidence was taken, and the case was simply remanded till Monday, at 11 a.m. Defendant being admitted to bail in two sureties of \$25 each.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

"A KINGDOM FOR A CREDITOR'S A SIGNEE!"  
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL,"  
February 1, 1879.

SIR,—As a creditor for a small amount in one of the bankrupt estates recently referred to in the Supreme Court, might I crave space for a few words on the subject of Creditor's Assignees, which question seems to have absorbed so much of Sir John Sale's time and patience during the last day or two. It is possible that I may have missed the whole point of the learned Chief Justice's strictures upon the poor "dominant" animal known as a "creditor," but it is equally possible that there may be two sides to the alleged grievance, and that but a small portion of the wrong can, in this case at least, be placed at the poor creditor's door. As a matter of fact, the paltry sum of \$2,312 proved in the estate of Mr. Kier was composed of paltry private debts unconnected with the sugar refinery business, which latter concern is not yet in bankruptcy. Apart from the fact that there is little hope of gaining by the operation of proving, in the face of heavy mortgages and judgment debts, I would ask any one who knows anything of the affairs of the partnership of the Oriental Sugar Refinery, whether the alleged "grave misconduct" on the part of creditors in this instance is or is not based on "mere gossip," or whether an affidavit or two would not throw some further light upon the reasonable delay of myself and others in proving debts against people before they are made bankrupt. Some have been living in hope that the gentleman who is now approaching the Colony by "easy stages," might bring succor to the sinking ship; while others have been holding back for the order from the Court to sell; so that I cannot help thinking that the worthy Chief Justice has missed the mark on this occasion when he attempted to saddle the blame on the wrong horse.

Yours,

A CREDITOR.

## China.

SHANGHAI.  
(Courier.)

We understand that Messrs. Morris and Co. have received a telegram from Amoy, informing them that the British barque *Luman* has been totally wrecked, and one of the crew, a native, has been drowned. The *Luman* was a barque of 261 registered tonnage, and she left Shanghai on the 21st instant, for Amoy, in command of Captain Sloan. No further particulars of the loss of the vessel have been obtained here.

## The Straits.

(Singapore Daily Times.)

London, Jan. 19.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies speaking at Stroud said that English labour had been undersold in the markets of Europe and America. He also said that Government would endeavour to extend British influence to Africa.

Mr. Toth seems to have made rather a fuss of his great undertaking at the Dindings. Mr. Bacon, the ex-manager, tells a tale. His salary has been in arrears for nearly six months, and his only alternative left for its recovery is to endeavour to squeeze the money due out of the remnant stalks of the defunct plantation.

It will be seen from our Sydney correspondent's letter that Mr. Pope Hennessy is expected to succeed Sir Hercules Robinson as Governor of New South Wales. A London telegram to that effect appears in the Australian papers. There are rumours current here that our present Governor will succeed his brother in Sydney, and that Mr. Pope Hennessy will come down from Hongkong to take his place.

We hear on good authority that His Excellency the Governor has under his consideration a scheme connected with the Defences of Mount Palmer, for reclaiming Teluk Ayer Bay and making a direct road from Collyer Quay to Tanjong Pagar; and that His Excellency intends, when he visits England, to urge the scheme on the favorable attention of the Colonial Office.

The shipments of tin from Larut have, during the past few weeks, averaged nearly 600 slabs per diem, a circumstance due to the advent of the Chinese New Year. This

is a flourishing state of trade, and unrivaled in the past history of the State. Brighter days seem dawning for Perak.

While upon Larut tin, we may mention that Perak potatoes, it is stated on excellent authority, are likely in the future to hold their own against the same cuculents in China and India.

Heavy complaints reach us from Penang of the action of the Dutch authorities in shutting up to trade all the ports of Acheen on the west coast of Sumatra, except two, Oleleh and Edie. It is alleged that such action has not been taken owing to military exigencies, for the subjugation of the country, but is the beginning of the Dutch policy of centralization, by which they hope to monopolize the whole trade of the coast to the exclusion and ruin of Penang traders. Passes are now granted only for the above two ports and Penang traders dare not go elsewhere even to collect outstanding debts due to them. The Penang traders, to whom there is said to be due in Acheen about one million and a half dollars, complain that all sorts of obstacles and impediments are put in their way by the Dutch authorities, who openly say, "We will not help you to take money out of the country; it is ours now and we mean to keep all we can."

## Australian Items.

Wollongong Dec. 25.—The Bulli Company's miners struck yesterday on the arrival of the steamer *Wentworth* with a Chinese crew. Mr. White, of the Seamen's Union, held a meeting yesterday at Bulli. A large meeting was held here last night. Mr. White addressed the meeting, strongly urging the men not to supply coal to the A. S. N. Company. Several miners argued against the suicidal policy of interfering with the employers' privilege. Ultimately a motion was carried by a large majority not to supply the company. The meeting did not consist exclusively of miners, strictly speaking; consequently it cannot be regarded as a fair exposition of the miners' opinion.

Sydney, Dec. 27.—Captain Stewart, of the *Wentworth*, the chief engineer, and two men, narrowly escaped being shot while on board their ship at the A. S. N. Company's wharf. Several shots were fired, passing close to Captain Stewart. The police are busy making rigorous enquiries to arrest the perpetrators.

It is arranged that a monster meeting of the miners will be held on Saturday, with a view to assist in preventing the landing of Chinese by the steamer *Mecca*, from Hongkong.

At a meeting of the Seamen's Union, held to-day, the men were urged not in any way to interfere with the Chinese coming on shore, and it was stated that in the event of any interruption occurring the officers of the Union would at once resign.

A deputation waited upon the Premier to-day, and stated their desire for the total prohibition of the importation of Chin se. Mr. Parkes replied that he was in favor of restricting the influx of Chinese, so that should come by degrees. He would they advocate restricting their employment to one in six or one in ten of the population. He advised the men not to break the peace.

The *Gunga*, a, has arrived in Sydney, bringing late intelligence from New Caledonia.

A friendly tribe has taken a number of rebels prisoner, and eaten fifteen of them. It is stated that the chief of the Niemto tribe has offered to surrender, with 150 men, on condition that their lives are spared.

Wiberg, the carpenter of the *Avoca*, has escaped from the Police and sought shelter in the bush.

## THE STRIKE OF THE A. S. N. CO.'S SEAMEN.

(Sydney Morning Herald, Dec. 25.)

The telegram in yesterday's *Herald*, stating that the direct boat from Hongkong, with 350 Chinese sailors and labourers for the A. S. N. Company's steamers, was at Townsville, excited much comment amongst the men on strike. The authorities at the A. S. N. Company's offices were inclined to doubt that the steamer had arrived at Townsville, for the reason that she left Hongkong on the 10th instant only, and must have made a very quick passage to have reached Townsville on Monday. The steamer's name is the *Mecca*; and as she will come direct to Sydney from Townsville, the Chinamen may be expected to arrive here on Saturday or Sunday next. The steamers *Queensland* and *Boomerang*, at Brisbane, have been manned with European crews, and we are informed that wharf labourers at Brisbane and at Rockhampton are abundant. On the wharf here (in Sydney) the company has 60 men at work, and some old servants of the company—not in any large number, however—have expressed their willingness to return to their duty if they are given their back pay. These men are those who joined the strike against their will. If the Chinamen who are now on their way to Sydney are placed on board the company's boats, as the present intention of the directors indicates they will be, the whole of the fleet will be in full working order again within less than a fortnight. For the present, at least, there is no scarcity of coal, as the Butte Coal Company's hulk with 1600 tons on board is at the A. S. N. Company's service. The Bulli coal miners, however, have joined the strike. On Monday the seamen and firemen of the Bulli Company's steamers *Wentworth* and *Merikworth* left those vessels, in consequence of the company's hulk being taken alongside the A. S. N. Company's steamer *Wentworth* with the intention of supplying that vessel with coal. The *Wentworth* left Sydney for Bulli with a Chinese crew, and she had no sooner arrived at Bulli than the composition of her crew became known to the miners and they struck work. A large meeting of the miners in the Newcastle district is to be held on Saturday to consider the Chinese question and the seamen's strike. There was a report current yesterday morning of a difficulty connected with the E. and A. M. Co.'s boats, but on inquiry being made it was found that no difficulty had arisen. As the crews of these steamers are Chinamen, there is no fear of any strike amongst them, but there may yet be a difficulty with regard to the coaling of the boats. Hitherto the E. and A. M. Co. have employed Europeans to discharge coal, and coal their steamers, and they have no wish to adopt any other plan, but should the European labourers refuse to do this work in consequence of the crews of the steamers being Chinese, there will be nothing for the masters of the boats to do but have the work performed by the ships' crews. With regard to any stoppage of coal supply the E. and A. M. Co. have large coal depots at Singapore and Hongkong, and

should the strike of the miners employed by the Bulli Co., whose coal the E. and A. M. Co.'s boats have been in the habit of using, affect that company to any great extent, the stocks of the depots in China will be drawn upon.

The movement in Melbourne against the employment of Chinese labour on board the A. S. N. steamers (says the *Argus* of Friday) being agitated, it appears, by a delegate named Nathan Deane, who has been sent here specially by the Sydney Seamen's Union. The *Zy-ee-moon* was allowed to leave Sandridge yesterday without molestation, but this was chiefly owing to the presence of a strong posse of police. During the day, Mr. James Paterson's lumpers and the crew of the *Springbok* were induced to strike, after they had been subjected to intimidation. Not wishing to deal with the crew in a harsh way, Mr. Paterson, instead of at once instituting legal proceedings, gave them a night to think over the step they had taken. At night a large meeting of wharf labourers, seamen, and others was held in Flinders-street, at which resolutions were carried to the effect that they (the men) should not discharge or do any kind of work on board the A. S. N. Company's boats while the strike continued, and that they should not discharge any of Mr. Paterson's vessels until he should see the men personally and give them an explanation of his conduct in the matter of supplying coal to the *Zy-ee-moon*. Towards the end of the meeting better counsels prevailed, and it was agreed that Mr. Paterson should be interviewed in a conciliatory spirit. It was also resolved that a Wharf Labourer's Association should be formed.

## THE BISHOP OF MELBOURNE ON CRICKET.

The duty of proposing the health of the Australian Eleven at the banquet given to them in Melbourne, devolved on Bishop Moorhouse, who made the following excellent speech on that occasion. He said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—I ought to add ladies also, because I see there are ladies in the galleries—I was told by the chairman just now that he was afraid His Excellency the Governor had taken all the wind out of my sails. (Laughter.) In spite, however, of the wind being out of my sails, I still accept, with a great deal of pleasure, the task which the committee have entrusted to me to-night. (Cheers.) I do so, first, because I have always been a lover, and in early days a practitioner, of the game of cricket. (Cheers.) I think it is one of the noblest of our games. (Cheers.) In the first place, if a man will attain any proficiency at cricket, he must keep a quick eye and a strong free wrist, and generally a sound physique, and he will not do those things unless he has what is the grandest quality that lies at the basis of a strong character—self-control. (Loud cheers.) Again, unless a man is prepared to obey the commands of his captain, he will not do much good in the field as a member of an eleven; and I believe when a man has learned to obey the commands of his captain, he will begin to entertain a very healthy contempt for that spurious kind of liberty which consists simply in idle and capricious self-will. (Loud cheers.) Again, I believe that the game of cricket presents as few encouragements to the great base of all public sports—gambling—as any game can do. (Cheers.) The gambler likes to have a large margin of chance in any game he bets upon; and, besides, the vicious gambler likes to have the chance of foul play. Now, although it is said that there is a glorious uncertainty in cricket, yet I venture to say that the average performances of such an eleven as that we sent to England are a certainty, and therefore the game they play is not likely to afford much margin for gambling. You may doctor a single horse, or you may bribe a single jockey, but you can't doctor, and thank God you can't bribe eleven English gentlemen. (Prolonged cheers.) For all those reasons I take a great interest in the good old game of cricket. But further, on this occasion I demand—I do not think the word is a bit too strong—the admiration of these colonies for the manner in which the Australian Eleven have played that noble old game. (Loud cheers.) I may say that I followed their course at first with almost as much anxiety as interest, because, although I knew they had gone intending to do well, yet I also well knew what temptations a peculiar mission like theirs would be surrounded with. (Cheers.) Therefore I had at first a certain amount of fear, but in a little time all my anxiety vanished, for I saw they were playing the game in a fine, free, open, generous manner. (Cheers.) They were taking no mean advantage; if they won they bore their victory, not with the stoicism of the Indian, but with the modesty of the Christian gentleman—(cheers)—and if they lost they took their beating like men, and, instead of being cowed by it, they were only stimulated to further and better endeavor. (Loud cheers.) In short, I venture to say their conduct was altogether admirable, and I believe the very best proof of that has been given by their having won the admiration not merely of enemies, and then I have heard enough—but of beaten enemies, which is the hardest thing in the world. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, I am going to advance a single step further—and I believe I shall carry you all with me—I am going to demand for the cricketers who have come back to us, not only your admiration but your gratitude. (Cheers.) Nobody knows better than I do the carelessness with which the grand old mother of nations leaves her sturdy children to make their own way in the world. (Cheers and laughter.) Mind, it is not indifference. Let any strong hand be laid upon a child of Great Britain to do it harm, and it will be found that Britannia has a spear as sharp and as strong as ever. (Cheers.) I believe that in a just cause the mother-country would fight for any of her colonies—the weakest of them—to the last penny and the last man. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, our great rough old mother does not like coddling. (Cheers and laughter.) She behaves to her children very much in the same way as English mothers behave to their boys at public schools. She thinks it is a very good thing that they should be left to find their own feet and to help themselves. (Cheers.) And when she hears us—shall I say "blowing" a little—(laughter)—when she hears us boast, as we sometimes do boast, that we have felled so many forests, and drained so many marshes, and built so many fine cities—well, the old mother smiles, and she mutters, in something too much like an Irish whisper for our sensibilities—"Ah, well, boys must brag." (Cheers and laughter.) Well, we don't much like that. We wish the good old mother would be—I will not say a little more respectful, for we don't want respect from her—but a little more tender. As, however, she is such a rough old dame, we see no way

of making her more tender but by beating her in some way. (Cheers and laughter.) I don't mean, of course, that we want to beat her in war. I am perfectly certain that if any of the despots of Europe should lay his hand upon the fringe of the sacred robes of Great Britain, her children in the colonies would be ready to shed their blood in her defence. (Great cheers.) Well, but still we want to beat her—(laughter)—and so we have nothing left but to beat her in manly sports, and so prove that we are men. We therefore sent these eleven cricketers on a mission to beat the old mother, if they could in what I call the prince of all manly sports; and although they have suffered defeat at times, I think it will be admitted that they have substantially accomplished their mission. (Continued cheers.) And the good old mother, although she has been beaten; and she knows well enough that to be able to send such an eleven as we sent—an eleven that knocked the M.B.C., the Graces and all, into a cocked hat—(cheers and laughter)—we must have here thousands of young men who have practised for years on hundreds of village grounds, until at last they have won the muscle and the manliness such as struck down the fierce French eagle in the wars of giants in our fathers' days. (Cheers.) The eleven men have shown to old England that Australia is stronger and better than she thought it. It is said that on one occasion when the Duke of Wellington went to the theatre after his great Peninsular campaigns, a vast multitude of people went to see him. Amongst these was his mother, who, strangely enough, had not seen him for many years. She went into her box, she fixed the opera-glass to her eye; she levelled it at the Royal box opposite and seeing there a weather-beaten looking soldier, she said to have cried out, "Well, I do declare! there's my ugly boy Arthur." (Laughter.) Ugly, she called him, but noble and princely she meant; and we may be sure her motherly heart swelled when she said it. Well, our old mother, who has not seen many of us for many a year—dear old Britannia putting her glass to her eye and looking across the roaring waves that separate us—will have as much pride now at this cricketing campaign in saying, "I declare! there's my ugly boy Australia!" (Loud cheers and laughter.) Well, gentlemen, that is the way to mothers of heroes speak, and we are glad to hear her say so to us; and remember that this the value we place upon that opinion should be the measure of the gratitude we feel to those men now and henceforward famous, wherever in the world the grand old game of cricket is played and loved, who won that good opinion for us. (Cheers.) With these few and very inadequate observations to commend the toast, I now beg to propose the health of "The Australian Cricketers," with the very heartiest welcome to the colony of Victoria, and I hope you will drink the toast with three times three and one cheer more. (Prolonged cheers.)

## AN UNPOPULAR LORD MAYOR.

(Public Opinion.)

The new Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir Charles Wyltham, presided for the first time on Tuesday at a meeting of the Court of Aldermen. His lordship, however, was kept waiting for a quarter of an hour before the requisite quorum of 13 members could be made up. In addressing the Court, as is usual upon such an occasion, the Lord Mayor said he hoped the Aldermen would be punctual in their attendance. Alderman Sydney moved a vote of thanks to the late Lord Mayor for "his urbanity, good feeling and hospitality in his intercourse with the brethren of the Court," and "especially for his earnest efforts in sustaining the reputation of his office in aiding the charitable movements of the nation." The resolution was carried.—Mr. Alderman Knight then said: I wish to ask the Remembrancer whether, on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's banquet on Saturday, the seats were allocated in accordance with the order of the Court of Aldermen. The Remembrancer replied that the seats were allocated in accordance with usual custom.—The Lord Mayor: A communication has been addressed to me, to which an answer has been sent.—Alderman Knight: I am not referring to the question of any communication; I am asking a question as to facts; and I therefore beg to ask the Remembrancer the question which I have already put to him.—The Recorder then put the question whether or not the Remembrancer should answer the question, and the motion was agreed to unanimously.—The Remembrancer: As far as I can gather the ordinary custom has been departed from.—Mr. Alderman Knight: I beg to move that the Remembrancer be instructed to report this departure from the ordinary custom to the Privileges Committee.—The motion was seconded, and agreed to unanimously, and the Court adjourned.

That a Lord Mayor need not necessarily be possessed of common courtesy and common sense, says the *Daily Chronicle*, has been painfully demonstrated during the last few days. When we remember, however, that a Chief Magistrate has to be elected every year, it is not to be wondered at if it is occasionally made of a candidate who is but indifferently qualified to discharge the duties of the office. "Thank God for the Fools," says an American humorist, "for without them wise men wouldn't be able to get a living." We may be equally grateful for unwise Lord Mayors, since by force of contrast they set off the virtues of those who honourably sustain the dignity of civic traditions. But, as nothing is worth being thankful for that does not impose upon us some trouble, it is evident we must experience some inconvenience during the next 12 months at the hands of the gentleman who by an accident of seniority has been appointed to reside at the Mansion House during that period. That the rejection of Bridport would not have been the elected of London but for the operation of the seniority principle, is tolerably clear from the fact that the court of Aldermen has already passed what is tantamount to a vote of censure upon his lordship's extraordinary proceedings.

The *Echo* says:—"At the breakfast preceding the race-show only one Alderman was present—though a second 'looked in'—and at the banquet, out of over two dozen of these functionaries, not half that number accepted invitations. Sir Charles Wyltham's election was not unanimous—in deed, very far from it. When 12 Aldermen—not to speak of minor lovers of a good dinner—declined to dine at the Guildhall, things must have gone very far from the straight."

The *Observer* says it is no secret in City circles that the choice of the new Lord Mayor was opposed by a considerable body of the Aldermen, only two or three of

whom were present. The Lord Mayor and Sheriff's committee also do not seem to have acted with their usual judgment and consideration, for they proposed to appropriate to civic nobodies the seats occupied last year by the representatives of the press and to relegate to add tables, where hearing would have been impossible to those who had quasi-public duties to perform. The public are indebted to Mr. Sheriff Burt for this absurd arrangement not being carried out, that hon. gentleman having displaced his own friends from the table appropriated to himself so that no fiasco and public scandal should occur. For the first time, perhaps, in civic history, there were vacant chairs, many Aldermen being absent, and also the majority of the Corporation officers,—first, in departing from the long-established custom of a "presentation banquet" on the day of presentation to the Lord Chancellor, and in the second case from the Corporation officers being relegated to some such position in the hall as those to which the select committee of arrangements proposed to consign the press.

The Lord Mayor's committee has been deservedly censured for clerical and impolitic behaviour to the editors of one or two of the most largely circulated journals in the Kingdom (says the  *penny Illustrated Paper*). A special slight was put upon Mr. Edward Lloyd, whose editorship has given Lloyd's a sale of over half a million weekly. The *Daily Chronicle*, too, since it has been under the control of Mr. Lloyd, is fast becoming one of the most popular daily newspapers in London. Indeed, for promptness of theatrical notices, and for the comprehensiveness of its London news, the *Daily Chronicle* is unmistakably the best of the morning journals.

## THE "HECLA."

The *Hecla*, formerly the *British Empire*, originally a merchant steamer, now an armed man-of-war, has lately returned to Portsmouth from a successful trial cruise of several weeks' duration. The *Hecla* is a model or specimen vessel, having been bought by the Admiralty some months ago in order that experiments might be made, in the first place, as to the possibility of converting in case of emergency merchant steamships of a certain class into armed cruisers for the protection of commerce or for any other purpose for which fast unarmoured and not very heavily armed ships might be usefully employed; and, in the second place, in order that it might be determined by actual trial how the proposed conversion of a peaceful into a fighting ship might be best effected. The *Hecla* herself is armed with six 64-pounder guns, the sides and deck of the vessel in the neighbourhood of each piece having been strengthened to enable those parts to withstand the strain brought upon them when the guns are fired. There have been out in the sides of the ship through which torpedoes can be discharged, and she carries also four fast torpedo launchers. Assuming, therefore, that torpedoes are the formidable weapons which they are generally believed to be, the *Hecla* must be held to be offensively a very powerful vessel, and one which might under certain circumstances prove to be a dangerous antagonist for even a larger ironclad. To strengthen the *Hecla* defensively a novel expedient has been resorted to. In vessels of her build the engines are to a great extent above the water-line, and are, therefore, more exposed than even in an ordinary unarmoured man-of-war. To protect, therefore, this vital part of the ship as much as possible "coal armour," as it has been named, has been employed; or in other words, the machinery and boilers of the vessels have been surrounded with permanent bunkers, which are filled with coal and strengthened with thin iron plates. Before this plan was adopted it was ascertained by experiments made at Portsmouth, that this "coal armour" possesses considerable resisting power, and will at all events keep out the projectiles of guns as powerful as those carried by the *Hecla* herself. During the cruise from which she has just returned it was proved that her guns could be fired without in any way straining or damaging the ship.

Snow has fallen in large quantities in various parts of the west of France, and the cold is very severe. At Nantes there has been more snow than has fallen since 1855, and soldiers have been sent in all directions to clear the roads. In Savoy there has been more snow since 1870, and between Orleans and Bordeaux the railway traffic is interrupted. In the Loire wolves have appeared in several localities, and a battle is about to be organized. A telegram from Geneva says that there has been no such fall of snow in that part of Switzerland for many years as during the past week, not even during the winter of 1870-71. Traffic is greatly impeded, the omnibuses are running as sledges, and from the Jura to the Alps there is one almost unbroken mass of snow.

## Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

## VESSELS TO ARRIVE

AT HONGKONG.

When left.	Name.	From.
23. Mar.	Orinoco,	Liverpool
28. Mar.	Grimsland,	Antwerp
June	Underwriter,	Fortress Moulou
Aug.	Orania,	Penarth
Sept.	Excoiler,	Hamburg
17. Jan.	James Shepherd,	London
17. Oct.	Clunium,	Liverpool via Odessa
16. Jan.	Jacobine,	Liverpool
19. Mar.	Hermann,	Bremen
Nov.	San Peter,	Maastricht
21. Feb.	Fulda,	Hamburg
23. Mar.	Rosalee,	Cardiff
Dec.	Gordon Castle,	London
19. Mar.	Blenheim,	Antwerp
11. Mar.	Glaucus (s.),	Liverpool
18. Mar.	Blenheim,	Flushing
15. Mar.	Hesperia (s.),	Hamburg
17. Mar.	Radnorshire (s.),	London

## LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers: via Suez Canal, Tevot, Scotland.

At Liverpool.—Sailing Vessels: Carricks, At Liverpool, Ulysses (s.).



## Portfolio.

A NEW POEM BY MR. A. C. LYALL.  
The following poem appears in the new  
Fortnightly Review for October.  
A RAJPUT CHIEF OF THE OLD SCHOOL.  
Moribundus Loquitur.

And why say ye that I must leave  
This pleasure-garden, where the sun  
Is basked by the boughs that weave  
Their shade o'er my pavilion?  
The trees I planted with my hands,  
This house I built among the sands,  
Within a lofty wall which rounds  
This green oasis, kept with care;  
With room for my horses, hawks, and  
hounds—  
And the cool arcade for my ladies fair.

How often, while the landscape flames  
With heat, within the marble court  
I lie and laugh to see my dames  
About the shimmering fountain sport:  
Or after the long scorching days,  
When the hot-wind hushes, and falling stars  
The clouds of dust, and stars are bright,  
I've spread my carpets in the grove,  
And talked and listened the livelong night  
With some foreign leman light of love.

My wives—I married, as was fit,  
Some thirteen of the purest blood—  
And two or three have germs of wit,  
And almost all are chaste and good;  
But all their womanhood has been  
Hemmed in behind a marble screen.  
They count their pearls and doze—while  
she,  
The courtizan, had travelled far,  
Her songs were fresh, talk was free  
Of the Delhi Court, or the Kabul War.

Those days are gone—I am old and ill,  
Why should I move? I love the place;  
The dawn is fresh, the nights are still—  
Ah yes! I see it in your face,  
My latest dawn and night are nigh,  
And of my clan a chief must die  
Within the ancestral rampart's fold  
Paced by the listening sentinel,  
Where ancient cannon, and belated old  
As the guns, peer down from the citadel.

Once more, once only they shall bear  
My litter up the steep ascent  
That pierces, mounting, stair on stair,  
The most grim gate of battlement.  
Oft-times that faring gate I've past  
(This time, but one, shall be the last),  
Where the tribal demon's image stands  
Crowning the arch, and on the side  
Are scarlet prints of women's hands—  
Farwell! and forth must the lady ride.

Her face unveiled, in rich attire,  
She strikes the stone with fingers red—  
Farwell! the palace, to the pyre  
We follow, widows of the dead!  
And I, whose life has reached its verge,  
Bethink me of the waiting dirge  
That day my father forth was borne,  
High seated, swathed in many a shawl,  
By priests who scatter flowers and mourn—  
And the eddying smoke of the funeral.

Thus did he vanish. With him went  
Seven women, by the flames set free;  
I built a stately monument  
To shrine their graven effigy:  
In front my father, godlike, stands;  
The widows kneel with folded hands;  
All yearly rites are duly paid,  
All round are planted sacred trees,  
And the ghosts are soothed by the spread-  
ing shade  
And lulled by the strain of the obse-  
quies.

His days were troubled; his curse I earned  
Full often, ere he passed that arch,  
My father, by his farms was burned  
By raiding on the English march;  
And then that summer I rebelled,  
One foot we seized, and there we held  
Until my father's guns grew hot;  
But the floods and darkness veiled our  
fight,  
We rode their lines with never a shot,  
For the matches were moist in the rainy  
night.

That's forty years ago, and since,  
With all these wild unruly clans,  
In this salt wilderness, a prince  
Of camel-riding catervans,  
I've sought religiously, Heaven knows,  
A life of worship and repose,  
Vext by the stiff ungrateful league  
Of all my folk in retentive air,  
By priest and gods in dark intrigue,  
And the wasting course of the scorcher.

They say I seized their broad estates,  
Upright me with a kinsman's blood;  
He led his bands before my gates,  
And then—it was an ancient feud.  
But I must offer gifts, and pray  
The Brahmin's stain be washed away—  
Saint and poisoner, fed with bribes,  
Deep veered in every treacherous plan—  
I told them only to kill the scribes,  
But my Afghans hated the holy man.

Yes, peace is blessed, and prayer is good;  
My eldest son defied my power;  
I lost his mother in the wood  
That hides my lonely hunting tower:  
She was a proud unbroken dame,  
Like son, like mother, hard to tame,  
Or tire—And so he took the bait,  
His mother's kinsfolk at his heel,  
With many a reckless misadventure—  
There were some had case, ere I sheath-  
ed my steel.

The English say I govern ill,  
That laws must silence spear and gun.  
So may my peaceful subjects till!  
But peaceful subjects have I none,  
I can but follow my father's rule,  
I cannot learn in English school;  
Yet the hard world softens, and change is  
best.

My sons must leave the ancient ways,  
The folk are weary, the land shall decay,  
And the gods are dead, for I and my days.

Then carry me to my castle steep,  
Whose time is ending with its lord's:  
Eight months my grandeur held the keep  
Against the fierce Maratta hordes;  
It would not stand three winter suns  
Before the shattering English guns,  
And so these rude old faithful stones,  
My father's haven in high war-tide,  
Must rise and moulder, as soon my bones  
Shall bleach on the holy river side.

Years hence, when all the earth is calm,  
And forts are level, and foes agree  
To leave their fighting, trade and farm,  
And toil, like oxen, patiently,  
When this my garden palace stands  
A desert ruin, choked with sands,  
A broken wall mid trees that fade,  
Some traveller still my name may bless,  
The chief long since that left him shade  
And a water spring in the wilderness.

A. C. LYALL.

## CONFESSIONS OF A FINANCIER.

The main secret of my success in life has been a proper use of the knowledge that nine people out of ten are fools. That they are so, everybody who has had much inter- course with his fellow-men, either in direct- ing them in large bodies, or in endeavour- ing to get ordinary work done in an intelli- gent manner, has found out to his pain and cost. Instead of allowing myself to be harassed and annoyed by the stupidity and muddle-headedness of my fellow-creatures, I have turned it to account in feathering my own nest. I have made use of dots, instead of allowing them to make use of me. The result is that most of them are poor, while I am rich. To be sure, I have some ugly law-suits pending against me, but I do not attach much importance to them. You cannot get large profits without taking some risks. I have sharp lawyers retained for me, plenty of powerful friends, and no lack of friendly newspapers. Con- sidering the latter advantage I shall have more to tell you presently.

My real name is Gottheimer, and by birth and race I am a German Jew. Most of the greatest financiers of the day spring from the same stock. I am not aware who the lamented American whose career most nearly resembles my own was a Ger- man Jew—for the sake of my race, I hope he was. I need not tell you I refer to the late Jim Fisk, of New York, a man for whom I had the highest admiration. I wish we could have known each other, for I could have "worked in" well together, and perhaps he need not have been shot. I am the English Jim Fisk, and I believe I have eclipsed the reputation even of my American counterpart. I am not at all likely to come to his end, because people do not carry six-shooters in their pockets in England.

When a man is beginning the world with- out friends or money, it generally takes him some time to shake himself down into his position. So it was with me. I went into the wine trade, which often affords a good field to the adventurer, especially when he combines it with the *shent-pen- sent* business. But it did not suit my pur- pose. The fact is that I did not then know many people who were likely to take Vin Ordinaire off my hands at the price of Chateau Lafitte, with a few meerschaum pipes and pictures thrown in. Then I went as second clerk into Mr Andrew Lusk's provision office, but there I saw no chance of getting on according to my ideas. It was too slow for me. An honest, steady-going business was by no means what I was looking after. After that I went into the office of a solicitor, whose name I need not give you. There I picked up a few wrinkles which have been useful to me on many occasions since.

All this time I was keeping my eyes open, watching and waiting for my op- portunity. I know, of course, that it was sure to come. The City can never get on for long together without a man of my sort in it. The usual humdrum course of business would not suffice to keep a quarter of the brokers and jobbers in shoe leather, much less in other things, which they like to have about them. They cannot live by skinning and eating each other. They must have pigeons to pluck, and such men as I am absolutely necessary to lure the pigeons in the proper direction, or they would never come. Respectable, old-fashioned firms may scoff at this idea, but I should like to know how many such firms have refused to enter my employ when I have invited them? "High toned" as they might be, I never knew them decline to take my money. Run your eye down my old prospectuses, and see how many of the bankers and brokers. Unquestionable names, I can tell you—if the Rothschilds themselves were to get up a company, they could not make a better show. I always studied the outward proprieties, my boy—be as graceful as a seal as you like in England, but never forget to pay your proper tribute to respectability.

I carefully secured the co-operation of the smallest fry of brokers. To them I was a perfect god-send. I put them in the way of making money without any trouble. I enabled them to live in clover, and to spend every Sunday at Brighton—with a friend. They simply took the cue from me. All the hard work and the thinking fell to my share; I have a wonderful head for think- ing. I am thinking at this moment of re- appearing with a batch of new companies, and notwithstanding all that has happened, I will bet you any money that the shares would be instantly taken up by my old friend, the public. Fancy my setting up a Bank of all this in the world! I told you to begin with, that all my actions are based on a profound confidence in human stupidity. *Wer nicht an die Angel steckt, fängt nichts.* As for the veneer which was required to cover up my rough wood, there is plenty of that and to spare at the West End. Swindling "gentlemen" are as common there as Blackleg on a racetrack. Do you suppose that it is only in the City that men live by their wits? Why, half the frequen- tation of "the clubs" and the evergreen down St. James Street, are mere penniless adven- turers, sponging on their relations if they have any, or living by cheating their tradem- en, borrowing from their friends, and earning a "Commission" occasionally by lobbing off bad wine or worse cigars upon anybody who is fool enough to take their recommendations. Captains, great honora- ble lords, members of Parliament, baro- nesses—you can buy them by the dozen. If I am a rogue, as some people say, pray what do you call these people? I could tell you of some of them whose proper place is not in the drawing-room of a club, but the oakum- picking ward of a jail.

Having, then, fitted myself out with all requisite machinery, I began to launch my companies upon the market. Dear me, how well they took! Those were happy days. I really could not turn the com- pany out fast enough for the sweet public. In a very short time, I became the most popular man in the City. I was sought for eagerly at the West End, and the women almost fought for the honour of having me in their drawing-rooms. Some were pretty, some not—more not I think; but they all dearly loved money. The most "exclusive" bankers in all London bowed down to the ground when I entered their doors. Some of the projects which I thus planned before the public were, I need not mind owning to you, "bogs" from beginning to end. What of it? As another great man of my own description has put it, "I am as has brains and no money ought to live upon them as has money and no brains." And so I do, my dear fellow, so I do.

A. C. LYALL.

Now comes the real joke of it all. There were forty-one mines at all, but only a single ledge of about 1,500 feet in length, on which were "located" the Live- Yankee and the Honest Miner, and all the rest of them. It was a swindle, clear and simple. The "piles of ore," the 8401, pro- fit a day, the silver "opened to view" worth 200,000, all existed only in the im- agination. There was not a single dividend ever paid—not one! The 300,000, dis- appeared, as completely as if it had been swallowed up by an earthquake. When some one was sent out to value the property afterwards, the extreme value was stated to be 25,000. Upon my word, I wonder if it was so much. I wonder more than a year, the whole thing was wound up, and I dare say a good many of the widows and orphans would rather have become of the Honest Miner. I only hope he may not soon have to join the Live Yankee!

I have told you what many consider the best joke of my life; but I look upon my getting into Parliament as not at all a bad one. There are others quite as good, but I must not detain you any longer. One question you are sure to ask me, "How is it that the press never attacked you?" The answer is short—I nobbled it. My dear fellow, if you only knew the stories I could tell you about editors! Attack me, for- sooth. No, no—they are too knowing for that. You have all heard how I squared the late City editor of the *Times*. He is the only man who was under obliga- tions to me. Dailies or weeklies, I have enough of them on my side. At least, I can depend upon them to keep silence. The *Shut-out*, which attacks everybody, has always let me alone. And it always will, my good friend, take my word for it. There are many people who live in glass houses in this City besides the worthy Baron, who will for once revert to early days, and sub- scribe himself, Yours truly,

GOTTHEIMER.

## TRAFFIC IN MASSES.

The Catholics and Liberals in the Bel- gian Chamber of Representatives have begun a quarrel on a question which pro- foundly interests the whole Romish priest- hood, and which has started a violent controversy in France and Italy as well as in Belgium. Referring to a large bequest which had been made to the curé of a Belgian parish in order that he might say a certain number of masses for the testa- tor's soul, M. Bara, Minister of Justice in M. Frère-Orban's Liberal Cabinet, announ- ced that he had taken measures to have this will quashed, and at the same time had issued a circular to the bishops calling their attention to the law passed in the Year X (1801-2) to regulate the tariff of masses.

This law, which Bonaparte helped to frame, was intended, like the English statutes of mortmain, to prevent the acquisition of property by the Church. It enacted that the price of a mass should be 30 cent., and that a curé should only be allowed to accept payment for as many masses as he could reasonably be expected to say—in case 365, or one a day for a whole year. In case a testator bequeathed to a curé more money than was enough to pay for 365 masses, the surplus was to be put at the disposal of the Minister of Public Worship, who might employ a portion for the good of the church in the parish to which the bequest belonged, and the rest according to his discretion. Pious people soon found means to evade this law by making dona- tions to the clergy during their lifetime, or else by directing their heirs to have so many masses said for them after their decease; but by-and-by the law itself fell into disrepute, and so long as priests did not receive too enormous legacies no one ventured to inquire whether they accepted payment for more masses than they could perform. A curious scandal (as it must seem to the faithful) has resulted from this state of things. It has been computed that at least a hundred times more masses are paid for in France than the entire clergy of the country could celebrate. A priest must only offer up one mass a day—except on certain high festivals like Christmas and Easter, when he may perform two; so that even in the largest city churches, where more than a dozen vicars, or curates, are employed, and where there are a good number of side chapels, twenty masses are the greatest number that can be said in one day. What becomes, then, of the money of pious testators and dutiful heirs? M. Bara disclosed a little about not known to all religious persons when he cited the case of a "mass agent"—a kind of ecclesiastical commercial traveller—who was recently found to have cleared in Paris no less a sum than 86,000 fr. within three months, by contracting with the Parisian clergy to have masses said for them at half price or quarter price by rural priests. It appears that the clergy of large cities, unwilling to deal badly with their customers, take their money and then hand over half of it to an agent who promises to have the masses said in the country. The city clergy thus ease their consciences from all responsibility; for the agent, who pockets a good commis- sion, gives the fullest assurances that the holy work ordered of him shall be performed. But too often it is not performed; because many poor country priests who are lazy in their arithmetic agree to say masses for 5 sous, and contract for more than they are able to solemnize within a given time.

A painful story is told—we do not vouch for its truth—of a worthy Frenchman who just before his death had requested his wife to have five hundred masses said for him. The wife, like a good woman, went forthwith and placed a thousand-franc note in the hands of the parish curé; but the latter, being much burdened with work, pocketed half the fee, and remitted the rest to an agent, who appropriated two-thirds of what was left and devoted the remaining 83 to bespeaking five hundred masses at twopenny-halfpenny apiece among the clergy of distant villages. Here he ordered twenty, there fifty, there a hundred; and so far as that goes did his duty. Meanwhile the Frenchman in purgatory received comforting assurances from the authorities of that place that, as he had led a fairly regular life, 500 masses would be enough to get him out of trouble; and every morning he had the satisfaction of hearing that so many masses had been re- ceived from earth and duly entered to his credit. But one morning the sending of masses ceased (375 had been registered in the books), and the Frenchman demand- ed explanations. He was informed that there was no error in the accounts, but that, unluckily for him, a too careless agent had ordered masses of three or four priests who were too busy to attend to their duties—the one was a polemic, who wrote for the newspapers, another passed his time in

organizing pilgrimages, a third was afflicted with rheumatism, and was compelled to take care of his health. In sum, the poor Frenchman was cheated of his dues; and so ends the story. A well-meaning testator is likely to remain for years and years in ignorance because 125 masses are wanted to balance his accounts! This may be but an apocryphal tale, but it perhaps contains matter for the reflection of prelates who, like Cardinal Dechamps, Archbishop of Malines, accuse the Belgian Ministry of malicious meddling with the small perquisites of the Church. It is quite true that many mem- bers of the Roman Catholic clergy are very poorly paid, and that they would find themselves in sad straits if deprived of the profits which they draw from masses; but M. Bara and his colleagues have disclaim- ed all intention of preventing the clergy from receiving pay for the work which they can do. They declare that if the Belgian bishops are of opinion that the tariff of 15, 50c. per mass, fixed in the Year X, be too low, the Government will consider any proposal for raising it: all that the Ministry insist upon is that the clergy shall not receive large sums of money under pre- text of saying masses which are not said. There are some ludicrous aspects to this quarrel, for it must provoke a smile to see the anti-religious party, as it is called on the Continent, stand forward in defence of the faithful who are being wronged by their own pastors. Cardinal Dechamps is so able a man that he will probably find means of settling himself, and his clergy right with the world; but, obviously, the first step in this direction must be to give good Catholics a guarantee that when they pay for a mass they shall really get it.—*Pail Mail Gazette.*

## —TWENTY MILES ON SKATES.

A slight inclination to one side, a gentle push from the left foot, and the outer edge of the right skate holds the smooth ice as if travelling in a groove. Swiftly slipping forward and onward, the body slowly revolves till the face is turned away from the course. Then the skater resumes the upright position, heads as slightly to the left as before to the right, and in an instant, with scarcely perceptible effort, glides to the left side of his line of direction. There should be no jerk, no apparent energy; the skater should simply shift himself from one foot to the other—a mere transition of weight. The inclination of the body should be the least possible. Lift the skate but just above the ice, and put the other down as softly as if treading on velvet; let there be no stamp of the foot, no blow against the ice. The perfection of the outer edge is the absence of effort; it is motion in repose. That facility of falling which un- nerves the tyro—that sense of the skates slipping away from under the foot, to be followed by a crash on the hard surface—these are the active power. When skating in the ordinary way the tendency is to lean forward and to strike out with all the vigour of the leg. Here the more upright you body, even sometimes with a tendency to lean backwards, the faster and easier you go. Some invisible power seems to uphold you and carry you away. Stroke after stroke, curve after curve, the skates glide without seeming volition; already the old hatch which formed a seat while the straps were fastened is far behind; with increasing speed you pursue your way.

The high hawthorn hedge on the eastern bank of the canal in the next bend or reach deflected the wind that a few days ago brought over a cloud of snow. The flakes that would have passed across or been swept along by the blast found as they came over the hedge a sudden calm behind it, and there dropped and lingered. They formed but the thinnest crust, and the frost since then has granulated it into the finest crystals; and, as the brilliantly white molecules do not touch, the dark ice shows beneath them. Through this delicate layer the iron steel cuts with a pleasant sound, leaving bold curves traced in firm outline as by the hand of an artist. Till now it has been unexplored—it is virgin snow; those who come next may mark the length of the stroke and understand the speed of the skater. Another reach, and here, there being no hedge, the wind drove the snow athwart the ice, leaving long, narrow white streaks of drift, like the endless bands of froth that float with the rising gale at sea. They are a little awkward, because their thickness gives the skate a sudden check; but the bend is passed in a few seconds, and then comes a stretch of ice which the breeze has swept perfectly clear. It seems as if the surface had been oiled—the skates fly over it. It is smooth as the silvered glass spectrum in which the astronomer watches a planet. The stroke prolongs itself. You dwell unconsciously on one foot, and travel yards without being aware of it. No jar or rattle or grind shakes the ankle and quivers up the limb. It is ease itself; the pace grows and the pulse rises; the mind abandons itself to the poetry of the curve.

The meadows on either hand are covered with a lustrous crust of snow, through which the taller blades of grass, the dead bennets, and here and there a bunch of dull green rushes rise. Black hedges with black green bushes and black rocks silently waiting on the branches for the thaw they despair of. Flicks of hay whose thatch is loaded with snow—white-roofed farm-houses, distant and lonely in the expanse. Far away yonder—looking near, but really remote—a great white rampart whose ridge is sharply defined against the grey sky. It is the hills—in summer rounded and smooth; in winter rugged and rock-like, as if the snow hid precipices and vest jagged fragments of granite instead of turf. Dark spots upon the lower slopes are hares; dark lines are roads where the snow has been worn away by traffic; the black—absolutely black—roof on one ridge, supported by the slenderest of white columns, is a plantation of firs. The white columns are the trunks against which the snow has been blown and frozen there; the black roof is the dark green of the foliage intensified by distance and contrast. On—swiftly on! Down from the hills comes a slow breath of winter—a light wind that lingers rather than blows, and fills the chest with a rush and glow of life. With long, deep inhalations an ex- plosive force seems to enter into the frame; the limbs feel larger, the sinews become as steel, the blood surges and throbs, the whole being increases. Stroke on stroke—still swifter. It is the very intoxication of motion.

From the hawthorn bushes rise the fieldfares yonder, where something green still projects above the snow, a flock of wood-pigeons search for food. Along the bank a mouse runs hurriedly to cover in a thick growth of flags. A snipe flies, uttering the well-known cry from the edge where a tiny frozen streamlet joins the main water. His warning is unheard!

but a second afterwards, crack—crack—crack—The sharp sound brings the skater down in an instant from exaltation to caution. He checks his speed and glides on both skates beside the bank where the water is shallow. But the danger is passed already; it was a spot where the com- paratively warm water of a small spring pouring in had partially resisted the frost. Where it entered the snipe had found a moist spot on which to feed, and his cry as he rose should have been immediately at- tended to. A stamp or two of the feet just for reassurance, and on once more as fast as over; the risk with such clear tough ice is nothing; and if it was greater, who cares? There is, however, no real danger, as no thaw has intervened: it is astonishing how thin a sheet of ice will support a skater gliding over it at full speed.

On again—under bridges, where labourers pause and lean over the parapet to note the contrast with their own slow walk. Past a lone wharf, where a frozen-in barge lies be- side the quay, its long narrow hull covered by tarpaulin. Smoke rises from the funnel or chimney of the tiny cabin—no larger than a looking-glass in the crew's dinner preparing. Streaks of vermilion paint, with blue and green panels and white bordering, ornament the exterior of the toy dwelling, as gaily decorated as a child's Noah's Ark; for Bargee delights in brilliant colours. Heaps of coal cover the wharf, curiously contrasting with the snow which has fallen on the black fuel. Next comes a lock, where it is necessary to land, walking sideways up the bank; then, putting both feet together, slide down the declivity at break-neck speed to the level of the ice on the other side. A leap from the shore, and on the smooth surface again. Up the perpendicular wall of the lock is a waistcoat of ice, as if the water splashed against it had frozen in the moment of contact. Where there is one lock there are generally three or four in rapid succession. Having passed these, another long stretch of ice is available. Half an hour, and now a rail- way embankment runs beside the canal; and in a few minutes a train comes en- viously, but cannot fail to mark how the power-ful steam gains steadily even on the swiftest skaters. Now come a few red- brick cottages; then more, and soon the ice becomes dirty from the refuse thrown out by the residents in the outskirts of the town- ward by. The smallest sprinkling of cinders or sand—will trip up and stop the fastest skater, who would have gone easily over an awkward hump of ice; so let us regretfully un- screw the blades and finish the last few hundred yards without our skates. The twenty miles has been passed like a dream.

## Miscellaneous.

EFFECTS OF PERFUME ON HEALTH.—We learn that an Italian professor has recently made some very agreeable medicinal re- searches, resulting in the discovery that vegetable perfumes exercise a positively healthy influence on the atmosphere, con- verting its oxygen into ozone, and thus increasing its oxidizing influence. The essences found to develop the largest quantity of ozone are those of cherry, laurel, clover, lavender, mint, juniper, lemon, fennel, and bergamot; those that give it in smaller quantity are anise, nutmeg, and thyme. The flowers of the narcissus, hyacinth, mignonette, heliotrope, and lily of the valley develop ozone in closed vessels. Flowers destitute of per- fume do not develop it, and those which have but slight perfume develop it in small quantities. Reasoning from these facts, the professor recommends the cultivation of flowers in marshy districts, and in all places infected with animal emanations, on account of the powerful oxidizing influence of ozone.—*Medical Press and Circular.*

TEA DRUNKARDS.—The number of tea drunkards is legion; they are of both sexes, but more of women than men. Instead of using tea in moderation or as an occasional beverage, they swallow it down three or more times a day in quantities that are incompat- ible with health. They are as much slaves to the teapot as the drunkard is to his bottle; they are tea-drunkards. Tea is nothing but moderation is a poison capable of ruining the stomach, enfeebling and destroying the heart's action, shattering the nerves, and ruining the health and hap- piness of the victim. In a few words, with- out holding that the use of tea is in small quantities, the total abstinence reformers have in their red hot zeal against rum, en- couraged an indulgence in tea-drinking which will one day have to be fought against with might and main to prevent the wholesale ruin of multitudes. A tea- drunkard may be defined as one who drinks strong tea several times a day, who depends on it instead of food and rest for strength, and who cannot go without it without bringing on distressing symptoms. Dr. Dumble observes that "tea and coffee not only ruin the stomach, but seriously derange the health of the brain and nervous system."

DR. RICHARDSON ON MODERATE DRINK- ING.—On Saturday, Dr. E. W. Richardson, F.R.S., delivered a lecture to a large audi- ence in Exeter Hall on the scientific argu- ments for and against moderate drinking. Science, he said, showed that alcohol was not included in that scheme of life of which man forms but a minute speck, and that, tested by man himself, overwhelming proof was before them that human beings could exist healthfully from birth to death with- out its use. Tested by marching, riding, racing, swimming, fighting, pistol explora- tion, and in working at a flor dam under a pressure of three and even four atmos- pheres, those who abstained from alcohol always had the advantage over those who did not, alcohol reducing, under prolonged and trying efforts, both the mental and the physical power. The moment any appro- priate effect from alcohol was felt all the minute blood-vessels were reduced in power, so that they filled with blood; the face, lungs, and brain flushed, the breath- ing became quicker, the action of the heart increased some four strokes a minute, or at the rate of 5,760 strokes in the twenty-four hours, and all this from taking what the late Dr. Parkes had called the dietetic dose of from one to two fluid ounces of alcohol, the equivalent of one and a half pint of mild beer containing 5 per cent. of alcohol, and half that quantity of 10 per cent. French wine. On this dictum Dr. Richard- son founded a strong argument for abstin- ence altogether, dwelling particularly on the temptation which lay in the way of moderate drinkers to exceed the safe limit, and on the evil effect of example on those without power of self-restraint.



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—  
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahama, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), Mexico (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), Salvador (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—  
Via San Francisco or Brindisi.  
Letters, 16 34 38  
Registration, None 12 12  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—  
Letters, 30 34 38  
Registration, None 12 12  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Hawaiian Kingdom:—  
Letters, 16 16 20  
Registration, None None None  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—  
Letters, — 34 38  
Registration, — 4 6  
Newspapers, — 8 10  
Books & Patterns, — 8 10

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.  
Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.  
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2  
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Coochin China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2  
Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—  
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.  
2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.  
3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to tables of Contents and indices.  
4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the

title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.  
A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.  
The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.  
Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed, the newspaper is treated as a letter.  
Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.  
A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.  
A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.  
No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.  
A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertaining thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.  
Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.  
But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.  
A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter.  
For the greater security of the contents, however, Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.  
No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.  
When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.  
PATTERNS.  
They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.  
Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.  
Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.  
There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.  
The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.  
Such articles as scissos, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford

complete protection to the contents of the mail bags, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.  
To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.  
A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.  
Local Delivery.  
1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.  
2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)  
3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addressees in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.  
4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.  
1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 11 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.  
2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as cardboard boxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ior, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.  
3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.  
4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.  
The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.  
Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.  
The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong, and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.  
Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.  
Any Foreign stamps loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.  
Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.  
The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.  
Registration to Bangkok.  
For British Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.  
Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.  
Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will pay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial stamps.  
Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—  
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.  
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.  
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.  
Mails for the United Kingdom, &c., by French Packet.  
Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.  
As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.  
An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.  
To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.  
No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.  
Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.  
Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.  
Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.  
1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.  
2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the value of no value.  
3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—  
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.  
Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs.; if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.  
4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.  
PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Pens, Quills, Articles of Dress

Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.  
PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.  
To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and the Ports of the Colonies and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.  
Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.  
The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.  
The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.  
Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.  
During the N.E. Monsoon, the Chartered and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Yafong and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.  
No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.  
The Stamp Office being now provided with a 3 cent dir. Becks of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

Money Order Regulations.  
1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.  
2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.  
3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.  
4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.  
The commission is as follows:—  
Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to £2.....18 cents.  
" £5.....36 " "  
" £10.....54 " "  
" £20.....72 " "  
Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).  
Up to \$25.....15 cents.  
" 50.....30 " "  
5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.  
6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.  
7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.  
8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.  
9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.  
Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.  
+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

NOW READY.  
FENG-SHUI, OR THE FUNDAMENTALS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EYRE. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.  
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Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## Unclaimed Correspondence.

Jan. 31, 1879.

Letts. Page.	Letts. Page.
Ament, Mrs. Mary	Lumley, John
Amicable Ins. Office	Lunsford, Mrs. R. I.
Amis, Wm.	Luz, Ellaria da
Amshury, A.	Macomber, W. H. I.
Anderson, Thos.	McGowan, Mrs. J.
Arowood, Thos.	McMillan, Harry
Banks, Geo.	Mellon, Costa
Beaton, R. J.	Mercer, Thomas
Beigun, Monr. J. I.	Messy, Maj. Genl.
Benson, James	Mitchell, Walter J. I.
Benson, C. J.	More, Miss
Bishop, Jas.	Morgan, Noah
Bohmdia, G.	Mossman, W. C. I.
Botor, Miss A.	Mudge, Wm.
Breslow, Wm.	Murphy, Rev.
Brooks, J. H.	Musso, Jean
Brooks, Miss	Neop, Chie Tian
Bull, Miss	Neo, Feing Siew
Bullo	Northey, Capt.
Calville, D. D.	O'Sullivan, Capt.
Cotton, G.	Palmer, Capt.
Coulson, A. C. M. I.	Palmer, Mrs.
Couper, Capt.	Parsons, Capt.
Crawford	Penfold, F. A. I.
Creaton, James	Perriss, Capt.
Cristoforo, G. de I.	Peterson, Carl J. I.
Croft, Philip L.	Reagan, R.
Cunningham	Reagan, Wm. I.
G. F.	Reeves, E. A. I.
Dacin, Monr.	Reyes, E. A. I.
Dare, Mrs. J. W. I.	Reyes, E. A. I.
Davidson, F. G. I.	Roberts, P.
Duggley, T. W.	Roberts, W. C. I.
Egles, C. H. B.	Rochard
Edwards, J. I.	Rosendall, P.
Edmond, J.	Rosendall, P.
Frost, Jose	Smith, Geo.
Garcia, Juliana	Smith & Co., B. I.
Gast, Spencer A.	Souza, De
Gracias, A. Jose I.	Wingo, J. de
Goldie, Maj. n. e. I.	Stanley, Miss A.
Gundry, H. D. I.	Stratford
Hansen, G.	Baron R.
Hempstone	Schultz, R.
Hempstone	Schultz, R.
Herbert, Lieut.	Sims, W. H.
Hill, Conant	Swann, L. J. C. I.
Hi Loi	Thornton, Wm. I.
Hodge, Rev.	Tristate, Apo
Hoy, Frank	Volte, Miss
Kaye, Mrs. E.	Volte, Miss
Kay, Mr.	Vivian, Col. R. I.
Kin Chung	Wai Chong
Kwong Tay	Walker, Thos.
Chong	Wildish, F. J. C. I.
Lamare, Charles	Williams, John
Larnach, J. W. I.	Wilson, James
Ledyard, Dr. H. C. I.	Wilson, Mr.
Lee Tong	Worlidge, Lt.
Lilly, Mr.	J. F.
Littledale, Lt.	H. A.

## For Merchant Ships.

Letts. Page.	Letts. Page.
Abbey Cowper	2 1 Hopspur
Allyn's Isle	7 4 Humboldt
Aleppo	2 Irigo
Alexandria	1 1 James Shepherd
Alhoo	1 regd. Japan
Alma	1 Java, s. s.
Almanus	1 Java, s. s.
Am Turner	2 Lady Penryn
Am Adamson	4 Leucadia
Armistices	1 Lodore
Asier	1 Lord Maitland
Athene	1 Lucia
Bauman	1 Luckly
Belhar, s. s.	1 Magdalen
Belcarry	1 regd. Magdalen
Benetector	1 Maid of Judah
Borth Merion	2 Marica
Bertie Biglow	1 Maritima Union
Brisbane	1 Mary Blair
Caldew	1 Mary Fraser
Cashmere	1 Mary Smith
Cassandra	1 Masonic
Challenge	1 McNear
Chamuel Queen	1 Moneta
Charmant	1 Moss Glen
Columbian, s. s.	10 Northern Star
Como	1 Nyassa
Corona	2 Palestine
Corrientes	2 Parthand
Cosmo	1 Pelham
Countess of Errol	1 Penrhin
Craigard	4 Peteral, s. s.
Craigie Lea	1 Prince Amadeo
Charwar	2 Prince Louis
Drumlog	2 Queen of the
E. C. Mutch	1 West
Earl of Devon	1 Regent
Eleanor	2 Riflesman
Erminia	1 Rosebud
Epigie	1 Rosie Well
Estrope	1 Sarah Bell
Fabius	2 Saturn
Fair Leader	1 Southern Cross
Fernow, s. s.	1 Southsea
Fifth of Forth	2 Spinaway
Flatin, s. s.	1 Standley
Florence Night	1 Strathgryok
tingale	1 Strathern
Frederick	11 reg. Strathmore, s. s.
Fusilier	2 S. Hunie
Gibraltar	2 Tana
Glamis	10 Taurus
Glamorgan, s. s.	1 regd. Tati-Austrian
Golden Plover	5 reg. The Cord
Great Admiral	1 The Tread
Harkway	1 Three Brothers
Hawkesbury	2 Tokates
Helen	1 Tyburnia
Helenia	1 Verona
Herald	1 Wilfrid
Hilde	8 Wate of Nel
Hopel	1 William Manson
Hornet	1

## Books etc. without Covers.

Amsterdam.	
Christmas Number.	
Christian.	
Coming Events in the East.	
Daily News.	
Daily Telegraph.	
El Imperial.	
Graphic.	
Langelande Zilende.	
Leisure Hour.	
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.	
London Society.	
Longfellow and Leharer (2 Books).	
Reynolds's Newspaper.	
Saturday Falkirk Herald.	
Schreib und Hillekander, 1879.	
The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.	
The Times of India.	
Times.	
United Methodist Free Church Minister, 1878.	
Vanity Fair.	
Weekly Spectator.	



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers						
Albat	F. Ashton	Brit. str.	366 Jan. 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	K'loon Dock	
America	Graham	Brit. str.	1000 Jan. 17	Birley & Co.	Hothow	at daylight
Atlanta	Petersen	Ger. str.	782 Jan. 16	Meyer & Co.	Australian Ports	
Bombay	Brit.	Brit. str.	749 Feb. 12	Kwok Acheng	Shanghai	
Brahma	Reddell	Brit. str.	891 Feb. 1	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Bangkok	
Charlton	Shanks	Brit. str.	786 Feb. 1	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Amoy and Manila	
Chinkiang	Orr	Brit. str.	789 Dec. 21	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Dale	Thomson	Brit. str.	687 Jan. 20	Yuen Fat Hong	Amoy and Manila	
Emu	Blanco	Span. str.	222 Jan. 21	Remedios & Co.	Amoy and Manila	
Fame	Thomas	Brit. str.	117 Jan. 21	H. K. & W'pa Dock Co.	Tug Plying	
Flintshire	Thomas	Brit. str.	1236 Jan. 27	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London, &c.	4th inst.
Hakon Adelstein	Borgh	Norw. str.	904 Jan. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Hector	Billinge	Brit. str.	1623 Jan. 27	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore and Penang	Mails
Killarney	O'Neill	Brit. str.	1660 Jan. 28	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Ab'deen Dock	8th inst.
Kwangtung	Punchard	Brit. str.	675 Jan. 28	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Yokohama	
Lorne	McCulloch	Brit. str.	1034 Jan. 28	Melchers & Co.	Shanghai	
Malacca	Smith	Brit. str.	1709 Jan. 30	P. O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Namoa	Westoby	Brit. str.	862 Jan. 28	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Shanghai	
Nestor	Freeman	Brit. str.	1414 Jan. 31	Butterfield & Swire	Australian Ports	
Ningpo	Cass	Brit. str.	761 Jan. 28	Siemssen & Co.	Y'ham & S. F. elco	6th inst.
Norma	Edmondson	Brit. str.	606 Jan. 28	Kwok Acheng	Saloon	4th inst.
Ocean	Edmondson	Brit. str.	971 Feb. 1	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Shanghai	
Oceanic	Metcalf	Brit. str.	3700 Jan. 17	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Shanghai	
Pacific	Hernsheim	Ger. str.	69 Jan. 16	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Perusia	McKirdy	Belg. str.	2297 Dec. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	
Quinta	Wrang	Ger. str.	876 Jan. 7	Sooy Shing	Shanghai	
Sea Gull	McCollen	Amer. str.	48 July 18	W. H. Ray	Shanghai	
Thales	McCollen	Brit. str.	820 Jan. 8	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Shanghai	
Thingalla	Molten	Dan. str.	1877 Feb. 1	Meyer & Co.	Shanghai	
Sailing Vessels						
Abbey Cowper	Carr	Brit. bge.	699 Jan. 29	Meyer & Co.	New York	
Agate	Noyes	Amer. bge.	620 Dec. 20	Vogel & Co.	Portland	
Alden Beise	Pike	Amer. bge.	850 Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Alfredo	Pittaluga	Ital. bge.	900 Jan. 17	Borneo Co., Limited	San Francisco	
Beethoven	Bajo	Ger. bge.	340 Jan. 25	Melchers & Co.	Channel f.o.	
Black Hawk	Rowland	Amer. sh.	1126 Jan. 13	Vogel & Co.	Shanghai	
Black Watch	Kennish	Brit. bge.	401 Dec. 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	
Bury St. Edmunds	Kodakjee	Dan. sh.	713 Jan. 28	Borneo Co., Limited	Formosa	
Carnarvonshire	Fishwick	Brit. bge.	388 Nov. 18	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Wanchai Pier	
Channel Queen	Lacheur	Brit. sh.	609 Jan. 28	K. & J. Schellhaus & Co.	Formosa	
Charmer	Lucas	Amer. sh.	1333 Jan. 28	Order	Formosa	
Christina	Capra	Nic. 3. m. sh.	173 Dec. 18	J. J. dos Remedios & Co.	Formosa	
Coeran	Hall	Amer. sh.	188 July 15	W. H. Ray	Formosa	
Coloma	Hall	Amer. bge.	858 Nov. 15	Russell & Co.	Formosa	
Commissary	Morison	Brit. sh.	900 Oct. 28	Meyer & Co.	Formosa	
Connaught Ranger	Murphy	Brit. sh.	1153 Dec. 28	Melchers & Co.	Formosa	
Corduan	Bertaud	Fch. bge.	459 Nov. 10	Carlowitz & Co.	Formosa	
Cores	Pearce	Brit. bge.	585 Jan. 9	Meyer & Co.	Formosa	
Cresswell	White	Brit. bge.	464 Jan. 6	Wieler & Co.	Formosa	
E. O. Mutch	Mutch	Brit. sch.	869 Jan. 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Formosa	
Echo	Tezer	Brit. bge.	369 Jan. 17	Borneo Co., Limited	Formosa	
Elizabeth Nicholson	Grierson	Brit. sh.	904 Oct. 17	Carlowitz & Co.	Formosa	
Esperance	Guillon	Fch. bge.	272 Dec. 28	Meyer & Co.	Formosa	
Eve	Merconer	Fch. bge.	327 Jan. 28	Landstein & Co.	Formosa	
Fanny	Gugon	Fch. bge.	314 Nov. 9	Carlowitz & Co.	Formosa	
Faugh Balogh	Rice	Ger. bge.	240 Dec. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Formosa	
Fleeting	Guest	Amer. sh.	829 Oct. 17	Vogel & Co.	Formosa	
Fontenay	Taylor	Brit. sh.	685 Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Formosa	
Forward	Vandervord	Brit. bge.	744 Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.	Formosa	
Friedrich	Uldrup	Ger. bge.	672 Jan. 7	Meyer & Co.	Formosa	
Glyding	Winter	Dan. bge.	240 Nov. 18	Wieler & Co.	Formosa	
Hall Columbia	Brereton	Amer. sch.	358 Nov. 19	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.	Formosa	
Hattle N. Bangs	Bings	Am. 3m. sh.	566 Dec. 1	Captain	Formosa	
Hawthorn	Mead	Brit. bge.	296 Dec. 28	Wieler & Co.	Formosa	
Harshurst	Goudry	Brit. bge.	877 Jan. 18	Vogel & Co.	Formosa	
Helena	Snow	Amer. bge.	608 Jan. 1	Russell & Co.	Formosa	
Herbert Black	Treat	Amer. bge.	673 Jan. 20	Rozario & Co.	Formosa	
Highlander	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1862 June 10	Vogel & Co.	Formosa	
Holstein	Kilper	Ger. 3m. sh.	281 Jan. 10	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.	Formosa	
Invincible	Strickland	Amer. sh.	1450 Dec. 8	Meyer & Co.	Formosa	
Irene	Yates	Amer. sch.	461 Jan. 18	Meyer & Co.	Formosa	
J. H. Ingersoll	Daw	Amer. bge.	609 Nov. 24	Russell & Co.	Formosa	
Kirkland	Colledge	Brit. bge.	453 Jan. 24	Wieler & Co.	Formosa	
Kyik	Larsen	Norw. bge.	472 Jan. 13	Siemssen & Co.	Formosa	
Lota	Dundfield	Brit. bge.	472 Jan. 13	Order	Formosa	
Louisa	Shierloh	Ger. 3m. sh.	245 Oct. 17	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.	Formosa	
Maria Louisa	Erksen	Ger. bge.	442 Jan. 20	Wieler & Co.	Formosa	
Marque's of Argyl.	McKeon	Brit. bge.	500 Dec. 24	Rozario & Co.	Formosa	
Matchless	Sawes	Amer. sh.	1165 Nov. 1	Vogel & Co.	Formosa	
Mignon	Soule	Amer. 3m. sh.	484 Jan. 1	Vogel & Co.	Formosa	
Morning Star	Michaelson	Am. 3m. sh.	570 Dec. 10	Chinese	Formosa	
Northern Star	Wortley	Brit. bge.	327 Jan. 30	Wieler & Co.	Formosa	
Onward	Boysen	Brit. sh.	200 Dec. 27	Lane, Crawford & Co.	Formosa	
Parasol	Pasco	Fch. bge.	342 Jan. 22	Carlowitz & Co.	Formosa	
Pilgrim	Fowle	Amer. sh.	966 Jan. 15	Russell & Co.	Formosa	
P. Fitzpatrick	Phelan	Amer. bge.	680 Jan. 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Formosa	
Prince Arthur	Willis	Brit. bge.	286 Dec. 14	Chinese	Formosa	
Rosetta McNell	Brown	Amer. bge.	611 Dec. 10	Vogel & Co.	Formosa	
Silver Eagle	Richard	Brit. bge.	908 Jan. 1	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Formosa	
Stout	Achehong	Norw. bge.	581 Jan. 5	Meyer & Co.	Formosa	
Stillman R. Allen	Taylor	Amer. bge.	686 Jan. 26	Meyer & Co.	Formosa	
Stonewall Jackson	Bartlett	Amer. bge.	1102 Dec. 30	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Formosa	
Strathmore	Miller	Brit. bge.	1169 Dec. 17	Russell & Co.	Formosa	
Strathmore	Hemsworth	Brit. bge.	600 Dec. 21	Captain	Formosa	
Sumatride	Tobiasen	Norw. sh.	943 Jan. 9	Vogel & Co.	Formosa	
Sumatra	Clough	Amer. sh.	1080 Sept. 8	Russell & Co.	Formosa	
Sydenham	Miller	Brit. sh.	1093 Jan. 1	Vogel & Co.	Formosa	
Theresa & Nelly	Garceau	Fch. bge.	358 Nov. 16	Carlowitz & Co.	Formosa	
Thos. A. Goddard	Smith	Amer. bge.	632 Jan. 24	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Formosa	
Vicenta	Tremoya	Span. bge.	818 Jan. 24	Remedios & Co.	Formosa	
W. E. Gladstone	Gallichan	Brit. bge.	684 Jan. 13	Master	Formosa	
Wm. Phillips	Bealy	Amer. sch.	592 Jan. 13	Captain	Formosa	
WEAMPOA						
Helene	Volguarsen	Ger. bge.	372 Jan. 18	Wieler & Co.	Tientsin	
Pacific Slope	Tank	Brit. bge.	769 Jan. 19	Russell & Co.	Tientsin	
CANTON						
Fuyew	Croad	CHI. str.	920 Feb. 1	O. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Africa	C. D.	Portug.	troopship	.....	...	.....	Jan. 26	F. Marques
Armdale	7 c	French	iron-clad	3800	12	450	Jan. 21	de la Barriere
Bayan	6 c	Russian	corvette	2000	10	.....	Dec. 28	R. Poyel
Crayser	6 c	Russian	man-of-war	1400	8	.....	Jan. 28	Salmon
Fly	K. D.	British	gun vessel	684	4	120	Dec. 21	M. McNeil
Iron Duke	7 c	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	.....	14	800	Jan. 4	Wm. Cleveland
Lapwing	7 h	British	gun vessel	784	8	160	Dec. 26	W. J. Scott
Lily	6 h	British	gun vessel	700	8	95	Jan. 28	B. E. Cochrane
Marques del Duero	6 h	Spanish	transport	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 19	Guilloume Lobé
Meanees	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	Jan. 20	.....
Monquito	6 c	British	gunboat	495	4	60	Jan. 20	.....
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	Jan. 24	.....
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	856	2	250	Jan. 24	.....

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Jan. 25, 1879.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
<b>REHOBANT SAILING VESSELS.</b>							
Isati	German	Shanghai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. Kramet	German	Shanghai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>REHOBANT SAILING VESSELS.</b>							
Freya	German	corvette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lang Feng	Chinese	corvette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.</b>							
<b>REHOBANT SAILING VESSELS.</b>							
Apple	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chin-tung	Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cyprenes	Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eldorado	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Europe	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flora McDonald	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foochow	Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fungshan	Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fuyew	Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
H. O. Orsted	Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hae-an	Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hae-shin	Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hae-ling	Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanyang	Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ho-chung	Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>REHOBANT SAILING VESSELS.</b>							
Benelutha	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Prince	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caen Harrison	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>REHOBANT SAILING VESSELS.</b>							
Carroll Castle	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charley	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ching Fah	Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Euclid	Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forward Ho!	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden State	American	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
H. Upmann	German	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helena	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fernando	German	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joyce Phillips	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Junna	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kalaw	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Katie Erickinger	American	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolga	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martha	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Whitridge	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mikado	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Mendell	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newthwang	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nourmahal	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polina	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quakstep	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Witch	American	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savanna	American	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Van-Yender	German	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walls Castle	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. A. Holcomb	American	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Feb. 1st, 1879.

At 1095 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.			Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . "	270	250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . . "	220	200	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160	150	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	130	120	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . . "	140	130	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . . "	80	70	湯肉
" Steak, . . . "	140	130	牛肉
Bullheads' Brains, . . . per set	50	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270	牛脚
" " corned, . . . "	300	2 0	鹹牛脚
" Head, . . . "	500	4 0	牛頭
" Heart, . . . "	130	120	牛心
" Hump, Salt . catty	130	120	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	45	35	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . . "	55	45	牛腰
" Tail, . . . "	100	90	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	70	60	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . lb.	320	300	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . . "	220	200	金華火腿
" English . . . "	350	320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180	170	羊腩
" Leg, . . . "	180	170	羊手
" Shoulder, . . . "	140	130	羊手
Pigs' Chitlings, . . catty	70	60	猪臟
" Feet, . . . "	100	90	猪脚
" Fry, . . . "	110	100	猪雞
" Head, . . . "	90	80	猪頭
" Heart, . . . each	60	50	猪心
" Kidneys, . . . "	80	80	猪腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	110	10	猪肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	160	150	猪牌
" Corned, . . . "	140	130	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . . "	160	150	猪腿
" Fat or Lard, . . . "	120	110	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450	400	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	55	50	羊心
" Kidneys, . . . "	80	60	羊腰
" Liver, . . . "	140	130	羊肝
Smoking Pigs, . . . "	\$2.25	\$1.50	猪仔
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	—	牛油
" Mutton, . . . "	120	110	生羊油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	180	120	牛核
Veal, . . . "	140	130	牛仔肉
Foultry.			生口
Cayons, . . . catty	180	160	鹹鷄
Deer, Shanghai, . . each	\$2	\$1.50	上海黃麋
Ducks, . . . catty	110	100	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100	—	鷄蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	160	150	鷄
Geese, . . . "	120	110	鵝
Partridges, . . . each	300	270	鷓鴣
Pheasants, Shanghai, pair	800	750	上海山鷄
Pigeons, . . . each	140	130	白鴿
Quail, . . . "	110	100	鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, . "	800	750	省城兔仔
" Shanghai, . . . "	600	500	上海兔仔
Snipe, . . . each	110	100	沙追
Teal, . . . "	150	130	水鴨仔
Turkeys, Cuck, . catty	500	450	火鷄
" Hen, . . . "	350	300	火鷄
Wild Duck, Shanghai, pair	550	600	上海水鴨
" Goose, . . . each	700	600	上海鵝
Fish.			海鮮
Bombay Ducks, . . per hundred	400	300	肚魚乾
Bream, . . . catty	80	70	鯽魚
Carp, . . . "	80	70	鯉魚
Catfish, . . . "	60	50	赤魚
Codfish, Salt, . . . "	160	—	鹹魚
Crabs, . . . "	100	—	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . . "	80	—	墨魚
Dace, . . . "	70	60	土鯪魚
Dog Fish, . . . "	50	—	跌倒沙
Kels, Congor . . . "	60	50	酸水
" Fresh water . . . "	110	100	淡水鱸
Pile Fish, . . . "	70	60	刺皮洋魚
Fresh Fish, Large . . . "	160	—	大鮮魚
" Small . . . "	60	—	小鮮魚
Garonpa, . . . "	10	50	鮮魚
Gudgeon, . . . "	100	90	石斑魚
Gurnard, . . . "	120	110	紅角
Haddock, . . . "	80	70	黃美鱗
Horrings, fresh . . . "	60	50	黃澤鱈
" smoked . . . box	\$1.00	—	煙鱈
King Crab, . . . each	120	110	邊生魚
Live Fish, . . . catty	120	110	生魚
Lobsters, . . . "	110	100	龍蝦
Maokrel, . . . "	70	60	鹹魚
Mullet, . . . "	80	70	鱖魚
" Red . . . "	110	100	紅魚
Oysters, . . . "	110	100	生蠔
Parrot Fish, . . . "	180	120	頭魚
Perch, . . . "	50	70	鰱魚
Pike, . . . "	120	—	鱸魚
Plaice, . . . "	100	90	花斑魚